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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 4 and 14.

12 Billions for Planes; U. S. Bans Oil in Harbor; British Home Guard Draft

The World's Day—January 23, 1942

Washington: $12,525,872,474 for Warplanes

A $12,525,872,474 appropriation for 33,000 new warplanes was approved by the House with brief debate and sent to the Senate.

A modified plan for labor peace, providing for a six-man board to settle jurisdictional disputes between the major American labor organizations, was reported approved by William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Phillip Murray, President of the C. I. O. [Page 5.]

Rules of procedure for the new National War Labor Board were adopted, providing for 24 associate members to mediate labor disputes, including eight public representatives, eight employer representatives, and eight employee representatives.

A single uniform currency for the Western Hemisphere and eventually the entire world was outlined as a postwar objective by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. [Financial Page.]

A $2,096,048,875 appropriation to finance operations of 43 independent Government agencies—almost half of which was for expansion of the Merchant Marine—during the fiscal year beginning July 1 was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

American industry has passed the period of transition and has made a start toward "outbuilding the world" in planes and tanks, the Office of Facts and Figures reported. [Page 8.]

A report on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7 is expected shortly, President Roosevelt told his press conference. The investigating board headed by Associate Justice Roberts of the Supreme Court has returned from Hawaii but the President did not know whether or not its findings would be made public.

Methods by which American women may play a part in the prosecution of the war were studied by 1,200 women from every state in the union at the opening of a three-day session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. [Page 5.]

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, was advanced in rank to lieutenant general—highest rank ever held by a commandant of the Marines—by legislation signed into law by President Roosevelt.

Control of war profits by establishing ceilings or imposing tax levies was discussed by Senators Truman, LaFollette, Walsh and McNary.

Jobs for all who are made unemployed as a direct result of the transition of industry to war production and who are ineligible for unemployment compensation will be provided by the WPA, Howard O. Hunter, Work Projects Commissioner, announced.

A compromise price control bill was reported by a joint committee and sent to the House and Senate. [Financial Page.]

The Senate voted $60,000 additional to its Defense Investigating Committee headed by Senator Truman (D), of Missouri, to continue inquiry into war production.

New England: Drive Against Oil in Harbor

The United States Government began a drive to end spreading of oil in Boston harbor, fining an oiler $500. [Page 2.]

Boston has ordered 50,000 sandbags to protect buildings in case of air raids. [Page 3.]

Three hundred volunteers for special duty in the Army's secret information center in Boston are sought by Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. [Page 3.]

The Maine Senate concurred with the House of Representatives in approving a $1,000,000 war emergency loan. [Page 3.]

The Greater Boston United War Fund campaign for $7,600,000 was officially opened with a rally addressed by Mickey Rooney. [Details and pictures: Pages 1, 2, and 3.]

In Europe: Home Guard Service Compulsory

Compulsory service will be required for Britain's Home Guard after Feb. 16, the War Office in London announced.

British bombers concentrated night raids on Münster on the Rhine, on Dunkirk, Northern France and the German shipping in the waters off the Frisian Islands, the British said.

Americas: Premier of Colombia Resigns

The Premier of Colombia, Jorge Gartner, resigned for personal business reasons, stating he was in complete agreement with the government of President Santos.

National: No Detroit Transport Strike

Transportation in Detroit continued without interruption as the City Employees' Union voted to postpone a strike for wage increases upon being warned by Undersecretary of War Patterson that a walkout would "imperil armament production."

Need for home rule for American cities to enable them to deal effectively with problems resulting from the war, unhampered by restrictive state regulations, was stressed by Chicago's corporation counsel, Barnet Hodes, in an address to the New York State Bar Association in New York City.

Russia: Germans Flee Entrapment

Russian forces were reported to have pushed 27 miles west of Mozhaisk in pursuit of Germans who were retreating in order to avoid entrapment by forces hemming them in north and south. [Page 1.]

Attacks were resumed by Russian troops in the Kharkov and Leningrad sectors.

Africa: Axis Recaptures Agedabia

An Axis counteroffensive in Libya was admitted by the British to have recaptured Agedabia from the British, and to have advanced 90 miles. [Page 1.]

Strong aerial reinforcements were also admitted by the British to be backing the Axis drive.

The War in the Pacific

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in column 8 on Page 1.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Parley Called On Slowdown Of Truck Union

Move to arbitration is seen in labor strategy designed to outwit strike ban.

Slowdown, or "cá canny," tactics of the powerful freight trucking union of Boston appeared today to be pushing its dispute with employers toward arbitration.

A new conference on the truck trouble was called for the State House today by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall asked Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty to make a report to him on the situation, and to sit in for the Governor at today's and subsequent sessions of the Board, bringing employers and the union together.

As the innovation of halting trucks on the highway and letting them go after several hours' delay continued this morning, the impression grew that the strategy was born of the war situation.

Possibility was foreseen that other unions striving to keep within the "no strike" pledge of their organization might similarly resort to border-line policy.

The American Federation of Labor has made public a no-strike pledge. The teamsters' union is the biggest affiliate of the A. F. of L., and it has pledged its entire membership to a no-strike policy.

Trucks Move Slowly

As trucks are moving, the Boston union, Local 25 of the teamsters, is obviously not resorting to the old fashioned strike.

But varieties of the standard walkout are ancient, and the slowdown is one of the commonest. The present slow-down however is a very much diluted specimen. If the union wanted to put on a real slowdown, it could tie up freight effectually.

The trucks slowed down, probably no more than 200, number only a small percentage of the 3,000 or 4,000 trucks and trailers which are handled by the 5,000 or 6,000 members of the union.

Interruptions of motor freight, which includes a substantial volume of war materials, ran considerably smaller today than Wednesday night, when delays began.

Union's Strategy

Just what the strategy of the Union, the largest labor organization in Boston, is aiming at remained a puzzle. Union headquarters repeated today that there was "no strike."

One of the business agents there went farther in declaring that the union did not know anything about the stoppages. He asserted that union agents were not halting drivers.

He surmised that the several hundred truck drivers whose schedules were set back several hours must be stopping themselves.

Yesterday afternoon the union dodged sending spokesmen to the State House at the call of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, saying there was no strike. Employers hung around the Board several hours without result.

War Board enters Bay State strike: Page 2.

'Let's Trade Autographs'

By a Staff Photographer

Mickey Rooney and Mrs. Saltonstall

The No. 1 attraction of the film world, at the Boston Garden last night for the opening of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign, exchanges autographs with the wife of the Governor of Massachusetts. Both seemed pretty pleased over the transaction.

Mickey Rooney steals the show: Page 2.

Australia Asks U. S. and British Aid; MacArthur Repulses Unceasing Attack; Allies Pushed Back by Axis in Libya

Thrust by Rommel takes Agedabia—British in new position for expected big test.

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gen. Erwin Rommel's mechanized desert army, in an apparent surprise counteroffensive against the British in Libya, has recaptured Agedabia in a 90-mile push northeast from El Agheila where Axis forces made their stand, the British announced officially today.

Indicating strong aerial reinforcements had bolstered General Rommel's counterattack, the British headquarters war bulletin said the Axis advance was "strongly covered by German and Italian bomber aircraft with fighter protection."

The communiqué, which said the Axis forward movement was continuing, declared that "light covering forces of Britain's Eighth Army" had withdrawn to positions east of Agedabia.

Some observers took this as an indication that the main force of the British forward wall had not yet brought General Rommel's new offensive move to a major test.

Screened by Sandstorm

The German and Italian troops, screened in their early moves by a desert sandstorm, were moving over ground only recently lost and a communiqué said a "continued forward movement" was evident from Mersa Brega, a village on the Gulf of Sidra midway between El Agheila and Agedabia.

The British had described the counterthrust yesterday as a reconnaissance in force by most of the armored units remaining to General Rommel. At that time they said the thrust had been stopped, with Axis casualties, after 10 miles.

Today's communiqué, however, told of a continued advance.

"Early yesterday morning," it said, "enemy columns which had moved east from the area south of Mersa Brega on the previous day continued their forward movement, strongly covered by German and Italian bomber aircraft with fighter protection."

Light covering forces of Britain's Eighth Army had withdrawn by evening east of Agedabia, "which the enemy occupied," the war bulletin said.

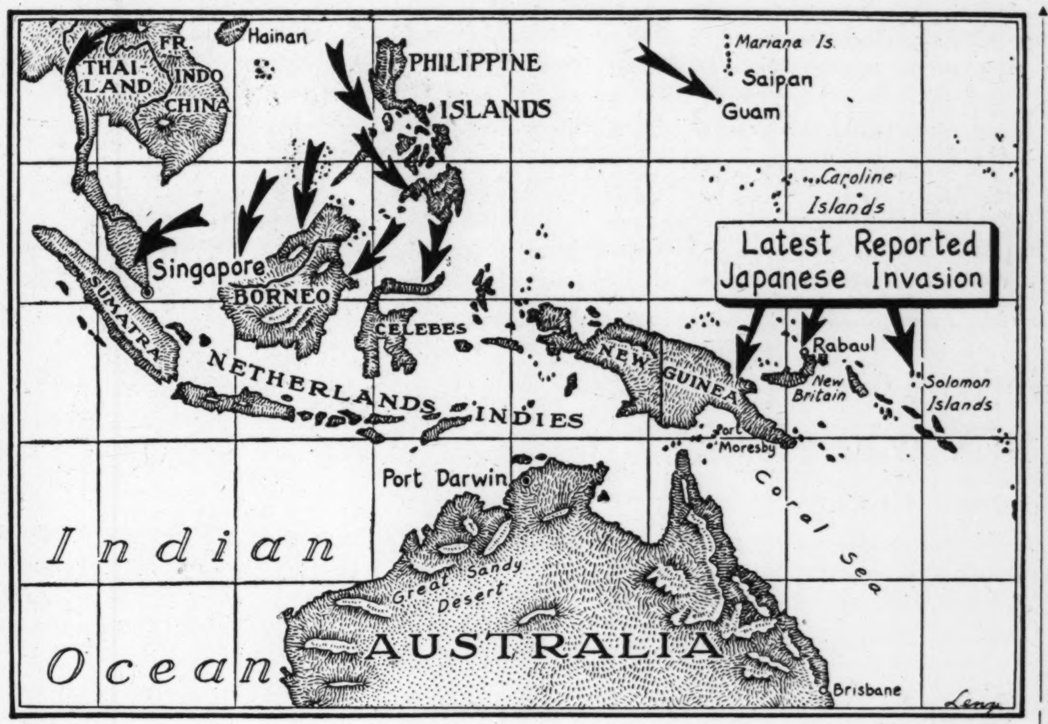
Under Heavy Bombardment

Artillery and aerial bombardments, however, were said to have cut heavily into the Axis ranks.

"In particular, two concentrations of enemy mechanical transports in the area southwest of Agedabia were heavily and successfully bombed and machine-gunned," the communiqué declared. "Many casualties were observed to have been inflicted on the enemy."

[In London, an informed source said, the drive back to the east by General Rommel's African army may indicate the Axis commander has begun a full-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Where Japan Is Lashing Out

Japan's many-pronged invasion of the Southwest Pacific area (indicated by black arrows) has been considerably widened by landings on New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and possibly on Australian-mandated New Britain.

British counterattack in Malaya—Dutch bomb warships—U.S. forces face great odds.

Japanese invasion of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and possibly Australian-mandated New Britain, brought an urgent appeal for help in Washington and London from the Australian Government.

Exact landing places of the new Japanese invasion force were not determined, but further Nipponese operations were believed in progress, with Dutch air pilots reporting 12 hits on a Japanese convoy of eight warships and transports, headed south between Celebes and Dutch Borneo.

North of Singapore fighting intensified as Imperial troops counterattacked in the face of increasingly grave Japanese infiltrations and advances. Singapore was raided again by Japanese bombers.

British withdrawals in the face of superior Japanese numbers at Moulmein, Southern Burma, placed Rangoon, southern anchor of the Burma Road, in new peril.

Chinese forces, countered, however, heavily raiding Hanoi, in Japanese-occupied French Indo-China, while a party of Chinese guerrillas was reported to have crossed the Yellow Sea and attacked Yoko Island south of Korea.

In the Philippines General MacArthur was reported repulsing new attacks by heavily reinforced Japanese forces.

Australia Asks Aid

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sea-borne Japanese troops have invaded Australian territory, landing presumably under cover of naval guns and carrier-based aircraft on New Guinea and in the northernmost Solomon Islands, 2,500 miles from Tokyo, it was announced officially today.

The Australian Government immediately sent new appeals for help to the Governments in London and Washington.

On the mainland of Australia, now within close bomber range of the Japanese landings, blackouts were ordered in all cities, militia manned the beaches, 1,000,000 gas masks were ordered from Britain, and the national holiday, Australia Day, Jan. 26, was canceled under emergency defense regulations.

[The British Radio relayed today a report that Chinese guerrillas had crossed the Yellow Sea and stormed Japanese naval headquarters on Yoko Island, off the coast of Korea. CBS recorded the BBC broadcast. The report added:

"The China Central News Agency reports that more than 300 Japanese were killed."]

Where the Japanese landed on half-Australian, half-Dutch New

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

MacArthur's lines face unceasing enemy waves: Page 7.

Russians Push On From Mozhaisk; Hitler's Winter Line: Where Is It?

By the Associated Press

Friday, Jan. 23

Russians pursuing the German forces in flight from the Mozhaisk salient before Moscow are reported from the Capital to have pushed 23 miles west of Mozhaisk, establishing a rate of advance of from six to seven miles a day since Mozhaisk was taken.

Pravda, Moscow newspaper, said the Germans in abandoning Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, left extensive strategic plans. Many mines were found under important buildings, still unexploded.

Front dispatches said that while there was alarm and confusion in the ranks of the retreating forces, the Germans were still fighting stubbornly in many sectors.

At Borodino, a dozen miles west of Mozhaisk, it was said, the Nazis burned the famous Napoleon Museum, destroying relics of the battle which Napoleon fought there.

Russians Set Trap

Meanwhile a Soviet trap for German divisions fleeing Mozhaisk—combined flanking and direct assaults—apparently was in the making today at Vyazma, on the Smolensk highway 125 miles west of Moscow.

Russian troops striking across the snow drifts at the German rear guard were only 40 miles from Vyazma and other Red Army forces were converging from the northeast in an effort to cut off the main force, reports from Moscow said.

Capture of Uvarovo, 17 miles west of Mozhaisk, was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Dispatches reaching Moscow from the northern and southern wings of the 2,000-mile battlefront indicated that the offensive again was pushing forward in the Leningrad and Kharkov regions.

The Moscow radio said that Russians in the Orel-Kursk-Kharkov zone had recaptured 44 towns and villages in the past few days. Other dispatches acknowledged German counterattacks in some sectors but said that these were repulsed and that the Red Army was on the march again.

Pravda reported that at Volkhovo and Voibokl, in the Lenigrad region, the Germans were bringing in worn-out detachments from other fronts to help slow the Russians.

Threat to Nazi Flank

Immediately to Moscow's northwest, in the Kalinin sector, the Russians reported the Germans were rejected from 27 villages in a single day of operations described as a threat to the northern flank of the German retreat from Mozhaisk.

The German Air Force was said to be active in that sector but Russian fighters and antiaircraft batteries had been dealing such heavy counterblows that the German planes now fly only singly and usually by night.

The Army newspaper Red Star, discussing the mop-up of the old battle zone south of Moscow, said that all of Tula Province now was rid of the enemy and that industrial production was again under way. The story said that 160 industrial enterprises had resumed activity at Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

Among other things, the Moscow basin supplies the coal for Russia's central manufacturing areas. Since the days of Peter the Great, Tula has turned out rifles for the army. More than 150,000 persons were employed in two plants there.

Nazis Seek to Speed New Plane Output

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 23

Germany is making strenuous efforts to bring into production next spring new fighters and bombers to challenge the Allied-made aircraft, according to Col. P. Stefanovsky of the Red Army Air Force.

The only new-type German fighter on the Russian front, says this authority, in an article in the Soviet War News published in London, is the Heinkel 113.

The Germans, he said, discovered that their fighters and bombers were from 20 to 30 miles an hour slower than Red Army craft. He added that German aircraft output recently had fallen off sharply due to hurried re-tooling for new models.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The whereabouts of Hitler's "winter defense line" grows more nebulous with every square mile regained by the Russian counteroffensive.

The Russian victory in the "Battle for Moscow," climaxed by the recapture of Mozhaisk, the Nazi key position west of the capital, would appear to offer final and crushing refutation to the claim that the Germans have all the time been "withdrawing according to plan" to prepared and stable positions. The conclusion sums warranted that the positions in question were neither adequately prepared nor sufficiently stable.

Vital German Base

The heavy fighting at Mozhaisk indicates that here at least the Germans have been dislodged from points they did not intend to relinquish. For more than four weeks a defending Nazi force totalling some seven divisions tried to hold out against determined Soviet frontal and flank attacks. Not until Russian advances in adjacent sectors threatened the Mozhaisk salient with immediate encirclement did the garrison retreat.

Mozhaisk, 57 miles due west of Moscow, on the main highway and

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Rio Sees Solidarity Despite Argentina

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 23—The powerful main stream of inter-American solidarity flowed steadily ahead today in consultations of the Foreign Ministers of the 21 American Republics despite the cross currents set in motion by the amazing repudiation from Buenos Aires of the wording of the declaration on the severing of diplomatic relations with the Axis. The jolt came after Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina, had officially accepted on behalf of the Argentine Government as he was empowered to do by that Government.

The motives for this reversal and the depths of its effects as regards to the course of Argentine action, or the action of other governments, remain to be disclosed.

The situation in Buenos Aires was aggravated tremendously by the remarks of United States Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, about the necessity of replacing the government of Acting President Castillo of Argentina. He supplied the weapon turned against the Rio declaration by Argentine conservatives.

So far as is known the objections raised by Buenos Aires center on two words in the Spanish text of the declaration. The wording officially accepted by Dr. Ruiz Guinazu said that the American Governments "no puedan" to continue diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy. This phrasing is equivalent to the English "cannot continue."

A Change in Wording

In place of that clear commitment Buenos Aires is reported seeking to substitute "puedan no" which shifts the English meaning to the "American Governments in their discretion may continue diplomatic relations" with the Axis members.

Such word juggling has brought forth among other delegations, especially among the Mexican, Colombia, and Venezuelan sponsors of the declaration, a variety of feelings shown in reactions ranging from amused tolerance at Argentine's insistence on legal exactitude to suspicion of obstructive tactics and the determination to go ahead regardless of what Buenos Aires does.

Today is freely mentioned as the final deadline allowed by the other nations, reliably reported including Chile, for the Castillo Government to accept the approved text which already includes moderating clauses inserted to meet Argentine objections to a complete immediate break with the Axis.

Formula Sought

Overnight and this morning the search continued for a formula of words acceptable to President Castillo at one extreme and the ardent advocates of immediate and unmistakable action at the other extreme. Dr. Ruiz Guinazu conferred with the Brazilian and United States delegations and was reported to have submitted an Argentinian counter proposal.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was able to confirm on the highest authority that there was no mistake about Dr. Ruiz Guinazu's acceptance Thurdays afternoon of the four-article text cited in these columns yesterday and widely reproduced in full. Also there is no question about the Argentine Foreign Minister's authority to take such action under the plenipotentiary powers specifically bestowed on him by his Government.

The consensus at Rio appears to be that the forces in Argentina which are making a last trench resistance against the overwhelming demand throughout the Americas for a clear stand on the side of world democracies, have placed themselves in a precarious position between the evident wishes of most Americans as disclosed in Rio and the known desire of the Argentine people to support the Allies.

It is confidently expected here that the main current will flow on with gathering momentum.

Brazil's present action in clamping down on hundreds of subversive agents is cited as an example that the Americas mean business. Execution has been decreed for convicted saboteurs. Acting Minister of Justice Vasco Leitao da Cunha is directing the widespread campaign believed directed primarily against the Nazis.

Governor's Warning

Just before the consultations began in Rio de Janeiro, Federal Interventor Cordeiro de Farias declared in an interview given to A. Razão of Santa Maria that "the Nazi serpent will never again raise its head in Rio Grande do Sul."

Col. Cordeiro de Farias spoke as the man appointed by President Vargas to govern the President's own home State. In that State and in neighboring Santa Catherina are located most of the Germans in Brazil. Another concentration occurs around São Paulo. With others scattered throughout the country there are an estimated 800,000 to 1,000,000 residents of Germanic stock.

It is common knowledge that the Brazilian Army has concentrated

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Federal Drive Against Harbor Oil Pollution in N. E. Ports Gets Under Way

Sailor in Boston Fined $500 By Judge Sweeney in U. S. Court

With a $500 fine assessed on an oiler for dumping oil in Boston harbor, the United States Government today began a crusade to secure the protection and safety of New England's vital ports against the increasing danger of fire and of harbor oil pollution.

First indication that the Government was cracking down on violators of the Oil Pollution Act came with the arraignment today of Samuel J. Premo, oiler aboard a vessel engaged in carrying lend-lease supplies to Russia.

The seaman was brought before Judge Goerge C. Sweeney, senior justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, this morning by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, and Alfred G. Malagodi, assistant to Mr. Brandon.

Paid $500 Fine

Mr. Premo pleaded guilty of emptying what Mr. Malagodi called a "considerable amount" of oil into the harbor. He paid the $500 fine.

The United States Attorney's office is co-operating in a joint drive against pollution, with Uncle Sam's three harbor enforcement agencies—the Coast Guard, the Engineers, and the Customs—by vigorously prosecuting all violators, Mr. Malagodi indicated.

Docks Imperilled

Docks, piers, and warehouses, storing many a necessity to feed and supply a fighting nation, are imperilled by the presence of oil dumped on adjacent waters, the officials pointed out.

Fire, starting from the ignition of the oil on the waters, could sweep a waterfront, razing shipyards and endangering homes of civilians as well as military barracks, they said.

The act prohibits all discharge of oil in harbors, a more or less common practice of tankers and other vessels emptying their bilges under cover of darkness, Mr. Malagodi asserted.

A maximum fine of $2,500 is provided by the act, he went on. The most severe penalty under the law, however, is a provision authorizing the government to proceed against the ship for satisfaction of a fine imposed on any of its seamen.

Wider Spread of War Orders Declared Vital to New England

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the larger view, New England industry has yet to feel the full impact of the war effort. While it is computed that about a third of the region's productive capacity is now concentrated on war goods—a higher percentage, it is thought, than any other section of the country—and while it has been achieved progressively during the past six months, the percentage will stand some interpretation.

The leading point in this interpretation is that these orders—and, consequently, this production—have not been evenly spread over the full range of factories. To date, nearly 80 per cent of the $2,500,000,000 thus far allocated in New England has been focused in the airplane engine factories of Connecticut and in the many shipyards from Groton to Bath. Thus, the severest demands have been made on almost completely new industry and upon one that was so dormant before the war as to almost rate as a new industry today. In effect, shipbuilding and airplane engine building have acted as insulators between New England industry and the direct compulsion of conversion to war production.

But this situation is not likely to continue. Ship ways are already bespoken for some years to come. How many additional orders they can absorb is now a matter that can be measured. While the wonders already performed at Pratt & Whitney preclude any thought that a limit on expansion there can ever be reached, it is no less a fact that tooling operations are now well advanced in Detroit to turn out these same motors, and further expansion, it appears, will come from that quarter rather than East Hartford.

So the billions in new orders (in the vicinity of $4,500,000,000 is expected to come to New England) are likely to fall most heavily on the general manufacturing plant. This being the potentiality, it is not impossible to forsee where the blow will fall most heavily.

Like all industry, New England plants are divided between the durable and non-durable goods production. But, unlike the rest of the country, where the division between the two is about half and half, New England divides up one third durable goods, two thirds non-durable.

The 400,000 to 500,000 workers in the durable goods lines, and the plants employing them, are not likely to experience serious dislocations. For 80 per cent of the durable goods section is already working in airplanes, ships, metals, electrical goods and the like, which will be needed in ever mounting quantities for the war machine. Changeovers in this area should be simple, mostly a matter of expansion. The most serious developments in the durable goods lines may come in the wood working industries, unless war orders keep pace with priorities.

But in the non-durable goods lines, New England may be quite shaken. The 700,000 or 800,000 currently employed in these lines face drastic changes, as the 55,000 until recently employed in new car, tire and similar lines can already testify, and as the 100,000 or so involved in making woolens may soon testify in one degree or another.

If there is a conclusion to be drawn from what can be seen at this point it is simply this: Let the needs of the armed forces be translated into orders at the earliest possible date and allocated throughout the existing plants. When the needs are known, no time should be lost in gearing up the educational facilities of the region to intensively, and quickly, retrain these hundreds of thousands of non-durable goods workers into the channels of war production.

It would seem that New England is in good position, in that it has the plants available, the workers available, and the training facilities available. The great need remains for wise planning and cooperative endeavor.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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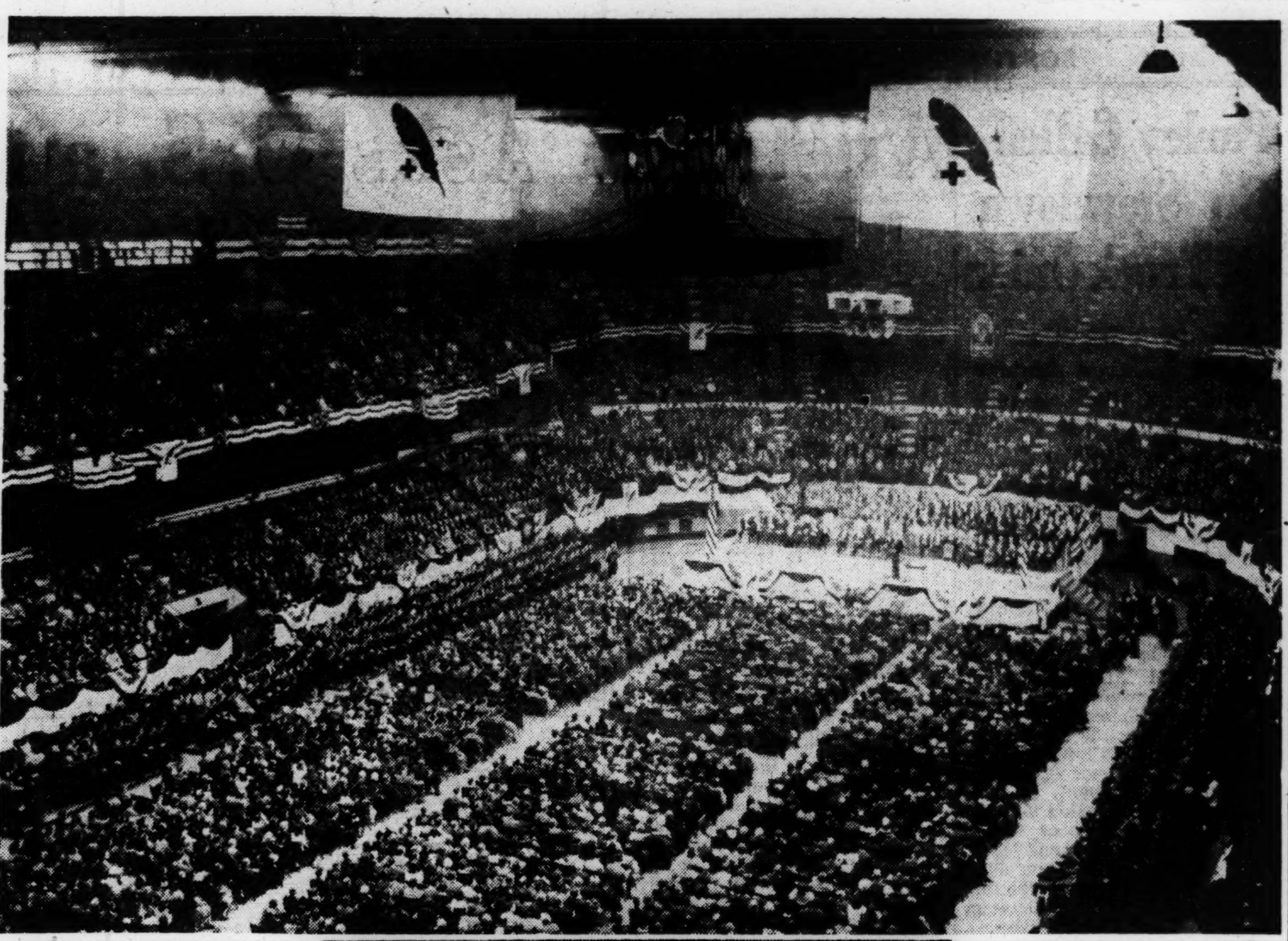

War Board Enters Strike In Bay State

The new National War Labor Board today summoned to Washington spokesmen for both struggling unions in the strike-hit mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., at Fall River, Mass.

This is the first time the newly formed Board has intervened in a Massachusetts labor dispute. It acted after the State machinery for handling labor differences failed to end the deadlock between contesting unions.

The trouble was taken up yesterday by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, when she certified the strike to the War Labor Board for handling.

The Board immediately called for resumption of work at the big textile mill, which normally employs 2,200, is one of the major broadcloth plants of the country, and is turning out 40 per cent of its work for war production.

The strike was called by an independent union which had suspended one of its members for producing more than the union rules allowed. The man then seceded from the independent union to join the rival Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O. insisted the man be put back to work, and when he was put back, the independent struck. Because it was composed of key men, many others were then made idle.

As the C. I. O. won an election in the mill last month held by the National Labor Relations Board, it has sole bargaining rights in the plant. The independent continues intact hoping to make a "comeback."

Insurance Issue

Intimation that the dispute over the question of who should pay for the $5,000 war risk insurance policies for Boston fishermen would be referred to the newly established War Labor Board in Washington was given today by Boston fishing interests upon their return from the capital.

Officials of the Federal Conciliation Service called a meeting in Washington a few days ago between the boat owners and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in an effort to adjust the issue that has tied up the entire Boston fleet of trawlers and many of the draggers. That the issue is still deadlocked was disclosed today by those returning from that meeting.

Eleven small boats were the only arrivals at the Fish Pier today. Only 22,000 pounds of fish were offered. Wholesale dealers' prices for such varieties as were available continued high. Large cod was quoted by wholesale dealers at 15 to 16 cents a pound. There were no receipts of haddock.

Fireman Fights Own Fire; Pants Damage, 71 Cents

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 23 (AP)—Fire broke out—of all places—in Fireman George Hill's pants while he was attending a meeting of firefighters.

A few slaps in the right place, Fire Chief Henry E. Whitney said, confined the blaze, started by loose matches, to a pocket. Damage was estimated at 71 cents.

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By a Staff Photographer

Boston Fund Drive Gets Big Start

Above: These 20,000 Bostonians jammed the Boston Garden last night to see Mickey Rooney launch the Greater Boston United War Fund drive. The meeting was said by speakers to be the largest ever held in the United States for a purely philanthropic purpose.

Below: Married Jan. 10 in a tiny California village just north of Santa Barbara, Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Rooney are shown in a pose typical of the picture of a happy newlywed couple they presented Boston during their 24-hour visit yesterday.

Keeping Minutes on Daylight: How to Save It—and When

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The new time law should be simple, as some officials see it—all you need do is set your watches and clocks ahead one hour, wherever you are, and then forget about daylight saving.

The legislation is plain. It provides that the standard time in each time zone shall be advanced one hour at 2 a. m. on Feb. 9, "and that this shall remain in effect until six months after the war ends."

The effect is not so simple, of course. It raises some questions, including these:

Who is affected by the new time?

Legally, only common carriers, the Federal Government, and the time at which legal rights shall accrue for persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Actually, of course, the new time will affect everyone.

What will it be called?

Probably a lot of names that can't be printed, but the legal name is "United States Standard Eastern (or Central, Mountain or Pacific, depending on the zone) time." It isn't officially known as daylight saving, even though it has that effect.

What if one does not observe the new time?

If you work for a common carrier (railroad, pipeline, steamship or bus) or for the United States Government, you might hear about it. However, the law makes no provision for enforcement or for penalties.

Will radio use the new time?

Emphatically! They campaigned for it for many months.

What about state daylight-saving laws and municipal daylight ordinances?

That's your problem. The Federal Government has moved up standard time one hour. If you want still another hour, you can have it—but the railroads and radio hope you don't. Presumably, most local and state daylight provisions will be repealed, since the new time accomplishes the same thing on a year-round basis.

Will the present time zones remain the same?

Yes, but the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has the duty of fixing the zone limits, is anticipating some requests for alterations.

By what authority is time fixed?

It comes under the weights and measures clauses of the Constitution.

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To Luxemburg: Words of Aid In Own Tongue

Participating in the first shortwave broadcast to go out over Boston's Station WRUL in the language of Luxemburg, Andre Wolff, Special Commissioner of the Luxemburg Government, and Lambert H. Dupong, young Harvard graduate and son of Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister of that now Nazi-occupied Duchy, both spoke words of encouragement and hope yesterday to their people at home on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

Yes, there is a Luxemburg language. This fact was made abundantly clear, even to the Nazis, during a recent census. The people were asked, among other things, to state their nationality and language. And they were informed that only German, French, Italian, and Polish would be recognized by the officials.

Yet, when the blanks were turned in, nearly 100 per cent of the people had listed their nationality as Luxemburg, and their language as Luxemburg. Whereupon, the Nazi officials in charge of the census called the whole thing off, declaring that they, alone, would make the decision.

The Grand Duchess Charlotte, together with her Prince Consort, left Luxemburg as the Nazis poured in on May 10, 1940, and are now carrying on the Government from London. Their six children, two sons and four daughters, are now in Quebec.

It is from Montreal that Prime Minister Dupong is carrying on his governmental activities, hopeful of an early return to his native country. Special Commissioner Wolff acts on Government matters from his post in New York City.

The oppressed people in Luxemburg were asked in the broadcast to keep faith in ultimate victory. And, in a recorded message, Prime Minister Dupong told them that it is up to each one to do his best; to collaborate with the Nazis only to the extent necessary to maintain themselves under the oppressors.

Luxemburg's Labor Minister Pierre Krier also added a recorded message, emphasizing the great strength of the United States and its influence in the present struggle.

Both Mr. Dupong and Mr. Wolff, in an interview following their broadcast, said that "underground" word from their home country indicated that passive resistance is very strong. The Constitutional Government of Luxemburg, they added, is carrying on from London, and is so recognized by the people of the Duchy.

By a Staff Photographer

Encouraging Message Goes to Luxemburg

Radiocasting words of encouragement to the people of Luxemburg in that country's native language, Andre Wolff, Special Commissioner of Luxemburg, shown on the left, and Lambert H. Dupong, Harvard graduate and son of the Luxemburg Prime Minister, on the right, spoke over Boston's short-wave station WRUL yesternoon afternoon.

Mickey Rooney Steals the Show In Boston's Great Fund Rally

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Irrepressible Mickey Rooney, his shock of unruly light brown hair topping a boyish face alight with infectious mirth, has had an Andy Hardy heart-to-heart talk with old dame Boston—and has completely captured her affection.

Mickey Rooney is Andy Hardy, and Andy Hardy is Mickey Rooney: they are one and the same explosive package of young American energy.

That was the impression he left with one who watched him chatting with his young wife on the New York train, running the gantlet of enthusiastic admirers at the station, and finally sweeping a tremendous Boston Garden audience completely off its feet with enthusiasm.

You'd think the real Mickey Rooney would be a subdued version of the happy-go-lucky scion of the Hardy family.

You might think his responsibilities as a married man and his prospective army service would drain away some of the boyish effervescence.

Andy Hardy Whoop

They don't. Touch upon his marriage in conversation with him, and he'll let out an Andy Hardy whoop. Get him chatting, and the characteristic Hardy phrases—"boy oh! boy"; "tear loose"; "it's a wow"; "yea, man"—bubble forth.

He arrived with his bride of two weeks, the former Ava Gardner of Wilson, N. C., yesterday afternoon, was met by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, took a quick tour of Boston in the Mayor's car, visited children confined to the hospital, and made a personal appearance at the Garden show for the United War Fund campaign workers.

His tour of the City included, at his special request, a visit to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

His party was passing the park in front of The Mother Church when Mayor Tobin pointed out the edifice.

"I'd like to see that," Mickey said quickly.

Lester Peterson, his manager, was sent ahead to make arrangements. It was just 5 p. m. and visiting hours were over, but caretakers agreed to make an exception and unlocked the doors when Mickey came up and protested, "I've come to Boston all the way from Hollywood, and this is one of the things I've wanted to see."

See Original Edifice

Mayor Tobin, Mrs. Rooney, Mr. Peterson, and several others were shown the original edifice and The Mother Church extension. Mickey was particularly interested in the revolving hooks by means of which coats and hats are brought up to the lobby from the cloak room below. He was curious about the slots through which the coat checks are dropped down to workers, and wanted to know how it all worked.

The party had no more than a peek at the main auditorium, for readers were rehearsing the Sunday service and could not be interrupted. But they peered through curtains at the rear and listened to a few sentences of the lesson-sermon.

Mickey's evening appearance at the United War Fund rally in the Boston Garden stole the show—and a good show it was: with top-flight popular orchestras, balancing and bicycle-riding acts, comedians, singers, and choruses of dancers.

The serious part of the program included addresses by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Clarence B. Randall of Chicago, and Charles Francis Adams and Maynard Hutchinson of the War Fund Committee.

Each talk was an appeal to workers to put the $7,600,000 campaign over the top. By Feb. 11, they hope to collect this sum for the benefit of the Community Fund, the United Service Organizations, the Soldiers and Sailors Committees, and the Red Cross.

Won the Crowd

Mickey had won the crowd from the moment he walked—one might almost say pranced—onto the stage, looked up to the balconies, and gave a series of little childish waves, wiggling his fingers and grinning sheepishly.

Peeking around to his right, he spotted his wife in a balcony box, and gave her a special wave.

Beside Boston's six-foot Mayor, the Hollywood boy seemed diminutive indeed, and younger than his 21 years. With Charles Francis Adams standing in quiet dignity on the other side of him, his antics were equally conspicuous.

Boston loved it. The huge hall roared with laughter and applause. Later, when he stepped down from the platform to "see if the folks were real" and shake hands with one or two, they chuckled again and decided that Andy Hardy was quite a card.

He played the piano, rattled and banged the drums and cymbals, rumpled his hair to do an imitation of Lionel Barrymore, and presented a riotously funny burlesque of the jumble of sounds which come over the radio from a prize fight.

Then he became serious and led the crowd in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." As the auditorium was darkened and a spotlight played upon the Stars and Stripes, 20,000 Americans rejoiced in a land where "typical youth" was still happy-go-lucky, merry, and free.

Lend-Lease Split On Cargoes Urged By McCormack

Representative John W. McCormack, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, today was championing a compromise for a 50-50 split of Lend-Lease supplies between Boston and other ports, Federal authorities in the Hub reported.

Complete diversion of all Lend-Lease supplies from Boston to other ports, reported in The Christian Science Monitor recently, was confirmed yesterday. City Port officials, joining with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Congressional Representatives are still battling for retention of at least part of the flow of goods which formerly went through this Port, it is believed.

Heavy pressure in Washington on the part of politicians from other districts angered by the opposition of Boston maritime boosters to the St. Lawrence Seaway project is believed in some quarters to be responsible at least in part, for the new order diverting the goods.

So far, however, Boston port authorities and supporters have been unable to prevent the fulfillment of the order taking away the Lend-Lease business.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture entitled "The Sicilian Expedition." This is the sixth in a series on "Thucydide's History of the Great War between Sparta and Athens." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Interesting facts about our South American neighbors will be revealed by John E. Fobes, faculty member of the Fletcher School of Diplomacy at Tufts College, in a talk before the Work Projects Administration community recreation forum. At the English High School Auditorium, Montgomery Street, 8 p. m.

"Hawaii Today," illustrated with motion pictures, will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. George W. Bailey under the auspices of the New England Woman's Press Association. In the auditorium of the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at 8:15 p. m.

Saturday

French lecture entitled "La journée de la dame de la Renaissance," by le commandant Max Vivier, in the Lecture Hall at the Boston Public Library, 11 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Gothic Art" will be the subject of a discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Statler TISSUE
44% SOFTER AND WHITER

Mystic Piers Extension Sought

United States Army engineers today were requested to grant to the State Department of Public Works authority to extend the Mystic piers of the Boston & Maine Railroad 200 feet into the main ship channel of Boston upper harbor. The request was made in a petition filed by the department.

Recently the Legislature authorized a $4,700,000 bond issue for purchase by the State of the piers and for modernization of the property.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways, said the 200-foot extension will be necessary to provide berths for large vessels. A public hearing on the petition is expected to be held by Army officials within two weeks.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
↑ TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight.

All New England States: Warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	34	23	Kansas City	56	33
Bangor	30	14	Mpls.-St. Paul	51	29
Boston	38	27	Nantucket	40	27
Buffalo	35	16	New Haven	36	20
Burlington	31	16	New Orleans	62	45
Chicago	38	32	New York	40	32
Cincinnati	45	24	Philadelphia	41	28
Concord, N. H.	37	16	Portland, Me.	31	15
Hartford	38	22	St. Louis	50	32
Hatteras	51	35	Washington	39	32
Jacksonville	62	34			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:19 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 4:48 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m.

LEAKS IN THE HOUSE
YOU MAY NEED
PLUMBERS · ROOFERS
MASONS · PAINTERS
CARPENTERS
HEATING & VENTILATING CONTRACTORS
EASY TO FIND IN
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Boston Public Works to Store 50,000 Bags of Sand for Use in Case of Air Raids

Luminous Paint Plan Considered

Fifty thousand sandbags for blocking off broken water mains, damming up subways to prevent flooding, and shielding plate glass windows in event of air attack will be prepared and distributed to storage points throughout the City, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland disclosed today. The project has been worked out under auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

A tentative plan to mark all fire hydrants, police boxes, curbstones at intersections and other obstacles to pedestrians with a luminous paint was also made public by the Commissioner. This paint will help to guide people on the streets, but cannot be seen from the air.

The sand bags will be made very soon by workers on Work Projects Administration sewing projects. Just now the City is trying to secure the necessary cloth, a material called Osnaburg, a substitute for burlap. Burlap is not available because of wartime priorities, Mr. Hyland stated. The substitute is a composition cloth made from old canvas and rags.

As they are finished the bags will be filled with about 100 pounds of sand each, and stacked indoors at various Public Works Department warehouses. Commenting that New York City is said to have assembled 1,500,000 sand bags, Mr. Hyland expressed the intention of building up a reserve of at least 200,000 sand bags in the near future.

Painting Project

The $130,000 project for painting street obstructions with luminous paint as a preparation for blackouts has not yet been approved by Federal authorities, Commissioner Hyland went on. The official description calls for applying the paint throughout the City, including residential sections, to 12,000 fire hydrants, 1,600 fire boxes, 564 police boxes, 9,600 radius curbstones at intersections.

A total of 756,776 square feet of curbing would be painted, including six-foot strips near hydrants and warning boxes.

The proposed project calls for two coats of the luminous paint, topped by a varnish to preserve the coating. Materials would be furnished by the City but labor, estimated to reach $123,000, would be furnished by the WPA. In this project also, the City is finding delays in getting the material. About 130 persons would be employed on the project, for a period if six months.

Every employee in the Public Works Department, together with employees of garbage and ash contractors serving the City, are being given civilian defense assignment cards, Mr. Hyland went on. A duplicate card is being kept in Department files to show just what emergency duty each man is assigned to do. Similar indexing of all equipment owned by the City or by contractors is taking place, he added.

Called Into Action

"Sometime on Sunday" Boston's entire air-raid warden personnel will suddenly be called into action, in a thorough test of emergency mobilization of the City's civilian defense arm. Some 12,000 wardens will be called to duty. The time is being kept secret to simulate emergency conditions, but each local chapter will record the time required to mobilize its force. The plan has been tried out in three Boston neighborhoods but this is the first time a City-wide test has been planned.

In a report to the Medical Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the State Approving Authority for Schools of Nursing today urged the opening of more schools of nursing and a speeding up of training courses to meet a wartime shortage.

More emphasis upon actual nursing for trainees, and less attention to unnecessary duties was urged by the Authority.

Following a study of the question of air-raid shelters, Architectural Forum magazine today declared that comprehensive planning now for immediate utilization of the fundamentals of air-raid precautions — permanent blackout installations, camouflage, and the strengthening of existing structures—would make construction of shelters in the coastal cities of the United States unnecessary.

By a Staff Photographer

"Rolling Acres" Rolls On in Newton

This oak-crowned community of new houses got in just under the priority wire with an attractive grouping of homes in the $10,000 class. At the top (left) is a distinctive type of house in "Rolling Acres," and (right) one of the many unique interior architectural touches (a floor-to-ceiling railing-wall to give light and air to the upper hall). Below is shown an unusually attractive half-stone house. Only six miles from the State House, "Rolling Acres" has a completely rural outlook with farms and pasturelands just around the corner.

War Barriers to House Building Presage Vast Postwar Gains

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With 12 months and probably more of full-scale war ahead for the United States, New England homeowners look back over the last year of peace in the Americas as laying the foundation for vast changes and improvements that can be expected to be developed in the postwar years of reconstruction.

Just one year ago today this column was talking about the "coming" small-house building boom, to be the greatest construction period since the market crash of '29. It was. The theory was that those who were thinking in terms of home building with enough cash for a small down payment would attempt to obtain shelters of their own before the winter of 1940-41 had gone and prices had started to soar.

"Clearing House" Sidetracked

We are talking, too, about the prospects for an all-New England clearing house for all homes on sale or for rent, a place where anyone could go to find a list of all available properties within the region. That plan has been sidetracked by the war . . . but it will probably be revived in the postwar era. At least, the idea is accepted in realty circles as having merit, even though the clearing houses be confined to State-wide coverage.

The spell of winter was everywhere at that time, just as it is today, only then a person could go out and order a house costing more than $6,000 with reasonable prospects of finishing it. In fact, the builders were emphasizing that winter no longer meant the cessation of home building since the industry had reached the status of an all-year-round business.

At the approach of the spring of 1941, however, the war note was strongly injected into real estate with the announcement by a Quincy builder that he had developed a bomb-proof house for new home communities. Looking out over Wollaston Bay at that period, W. W. Willson, Quincy builder, reminded himself that only 3,000 miles straight across the Atlantic Ocean thousands of persons were living in bomb shelters.

"It can't happen here," said Mr. Willson, "is no longer an accepted theory . . . ," and since then the truth of his statement has become accepted by a nation now at war.

What Are Postwar Views?

At the same time, the Architectural Forum predicted that 1941 would be "the biggest year for building since 1929." But 1941 would be different, the Forum said, in that the average cost of homes will be down around the $6,000 to $7,000 mark rather than up around $10,000. Following the start of the first World War participation by the United States, building costs jumped 20 per cent within a few weeks. That precedent has been followed in the current war, prices having gone up that much since last November.

"Lumbermen promote house of five rooms costing $5,000" was one of the headlines of January one year ago. This was an effort launched by the lumber distributors to prove that wood is still the soundest material for building houses and can be produced at low costs to meet the modern market demands.

An encouraging, but what today seems an out-of-place prediction of lower taxes coming to Boston realty fields was sounded by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last February. The improved financial conditions of the Commonwealth and the City of Boston were cited . . . but no one mentions those things now that war taxes have started to pile up on the property owners.

"Small Hyde Park homes sell at 40 to 50 a week . . . concrete gains in popularity for use in low cost homes . . . FHA is going places in New England with 71,000 new houses built in six years . . . old homesteads become the nucleus for new home building . . ." these are numbered among the interesting headlines of 1941.

Surveying the conveniences and comforts of home owning as compared with the previous generation, Donald H. McNeal, reconditioning expert of the Home Owners Loan Corporation in Boston, said that home buyers "are getting 25 per cent more value per dollar today than they did in 1926." Since Mr. McNeal attributed the evolution in home comforts to the growing attentiveness of builders, large corporations and architects to the needs of low-incomed families, this interest has proved an even greater springboard for the introduction of new materials and construction methods.

The current year will be devoted almost exclusively to the testing of new methods of construction and design to assure the postwar generation of homes that can be built quickly and soundly at prices well within the reach of average American pocketbooks.

Hill Village

The Hill Village Improvement Association, which literally lifted the town of Hill out of the valley onto the Hill, at its second annual meeting reports that 43 of the 52 house lots in the new model village have been sold. The first house in the new village was completed about a year ago and now practically all of the lots sold have been built upon. The new town hall, village school, post office, village store, garage, filling station, and a needle factory have all been built in the last year and are in operation. Little remains of the old village within the area to be flooded by the Franklin Falls Flood Control Dam. There are only about six homes and a store remaining there.

Knox Placates Hingham On Shipyard Plan

The residents of Hingham, Mass., are feeling happier these days about the Navy's plan to construct a large shipyard there.

Already making a real contribution to national defense with a large section of their venerable town given over to a huge naval ammunition depot, the townspeople were disturbed to hear about this new industrial project heading their way. The other day, however, the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, William L. Foster, received a letter from Secretary of the Navy Knox, explaining why the plant was necessary, and now the townsfolk feel better about the whole thing. The letter follows in part:

"The Navy Department, for urgent reasons in connection with the National Defense Shipbuilding Program, has found it necessary to select a site in Hingham for the construction of a shipbuilding plant to be operated by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

"The Navy is appreciative of the undesirability of further extending your typical New England residential town to a manufacturing center and does so with the greatest reluctance due to special circumstances which we feel will better further the war effort."

$31,763,781 Paid HOLC by Clients In Four States

WASHINGTON, Jan 23 (AP)—Home Owners' Loan Corporation borrowers in four New England states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont—have repaid $31,763,781 of their entire principal indebtedness, HOLC officials have announced.

The figures are as of Nov. 30, 1941.

The average HOLC borrower in the four states was two years delinquent in principal, in arrears between two and three years on taxes and facing foreclosure when he was refinanced by HOLC, the statement added.

A partial breakdown:

Massachusetts:

Massachusetts borrowers repaid $21,698,781, or 18.9 per cent of their entire principal indebtedness. Still on the HOLC books, in addition to accounts paid in full, are 13,347 original accounts and 85.6 per cent are current or less than three months in arrears. The HOLC has acquired 9,734 properties, 5,486 of which have been sold.

Rhode Island:

Rhode Island borrowers repaid $6,972,000, or 27 per cent of their entire principal indebtedness. Still on the HOLC books, in addition to accounts paid in full, are 4,075 original accounts and 94 per cent are current or less than three months in arrears. The HOLC has acquired 1,430 properties, 1,022 of which have been sold.

Defense Work In N. E. Plants Is Up Sharply

Twenty-five per cent of the workers in 2,043 manufacturing plants covered by the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries are now employed on defense production.

This was revealed today in the department's report for December, 1941. Pay rolls are up 37.8 per cent from December 1940.

Of the 461,944 workers in these companies, 119,129 are working on defense contracts. A total of 370, or 18.1 per cent, of the 2,043 plants covered are operating on defense work, the report also showed.

"The principal manufacturing industries in which wage-earners were employed on defense contracts were woolen and worsted goods: electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; machine and small working tools; foundry and machine shop products, and cotton goods," the Department added.

Army Information Center In Boston Seeks Workers

War Activities in New England

ARP Volunteers Needed—a call for 300 more workers for special service in the Army Information Center, secretly located in Boston, was issued today by Mrs. Robert Homans, Director of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Unpaid volunteers, both men and women, must have a fairly high standard of educational or business training and be in good physical condition, the director said.

Because of the nature of the work men between the ages of 20 and 50 and women between 20 and 40 are best adaptable. The schedule of hours is from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m.; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.; 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.; and 6 p. m. to 11 p. m. Applications should be made at 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Room 801, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. The need is urgent.

Connecticut Man Appointed—Elmer R. Coburn, of Waterbury, Conn., has been appointed consultant on evacuation procedure to the New England Office of Civilian Defense by James M. Landis, Executive Director of the Office of Civilian Defense and former head of the New England region. Mr. Coburn is research associate for the State Development Commission and for the past several months has served as consultant to State Defense Administrator, Samuel H. Fisher and the State Evacuation Committee, regarded as outstanding among States along the Eastern Seaboard. Mr. Coburn's appointment to the regional post is for the purpose of co-ordinating evacuation procedure and preparing uniform surveys and plans for all New England States.

Windsor Locks Base Renamed—The Windsor Locks, Conn., Army Air Base has been named Bradley Field in honor of Lieut. Eugene M. Bradley, of Spencerville, Okla., who was killed at the field last August in a plane accident while on extended active duty.

"E" Pennant Award—The Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge will receive the highest industrial award given by the United States Navy—the "E" for excellence pennant—in recognition of "outstanding efforts in the production of ordnance material vital to national defense." The award will be made next Monday. Capt. John J. Hyland, U. S. N. (ret.) Inspector of Naval Material, First Naval District, will award the pennant to Edwin H. Land, President and Director of Research of the Polaroid Corporation. Mayor John J. Corcoran of Cambridge will present Navy "E" buttons to employees, to be represented by Ernest Calabro, who holds the longest employment record.

Pony Express—1942—In Dighton, Mass., the local Boy Scouts have taken a page from the early days of the West, as their contribution to national defense. Equipped with ponies, the troop has offered its services as dispatch riders to provide communication in the event telephone lines are destroyed in an air raid. The boys range in age from 10 to 14.

New Hampshire Woman's Contribution—Personal sacrifice means nothing to Mrs. Virginia Bertagna, a native of Italy, when there's a war to be won. To allow her four boys, who helped run her Wilmont Center farm, to join the United States' fighting forces she has given up her home and taken one room in New London, N. H. One son is an Army aviation instructor, another an ensign pilot in the Navy, a third an aviation cadet, and the fourth is in the Navy.

Maine Legislature Backs $1,000,000 For Civil Defense

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Senate today concurred with the House in approving legislation for the issuance of $1,000,000 in war bonds for civilian defense. The vote was 22 to 7.

The bond issue would be given to Gov. Sumner Sewall and the Council as a reserve in the event another $1,000,000 available from general funds proved inadequate for the defense program.

Senator Horace A. Hildreth (R) of Cumberland, a signer of the committee majority report against the bill, led the opposition, saying he opposed giving a "blank check" for the $1,000,000 to the Governor.

"I believe we have a right to say to the Governor 'Tell us what happened to the first million,' and then maybe we would give him five times as much."

The Republican Floor Leader, Senator Albert Elliott of Thomaston, told the Senate that the "House vote yesterday was an ultimatum to the Senate to follow in its footsteps," and asked, "Are we going to tie the Governor's financial hands?"

The House stand was registered in a 113-15 roll-call vote overriding a 6-to-4 majority of the Appropriations Committee, which had opposed the issue.

Of the 11 House members who spoke on the bond issue, only one registered objections—Representative Leslie E. Jacobs (R) of Auburn, signer of the unfavorable majority report. His principal contention was that the $1,000,000 in general funds estimated to be available from unexpended balances would be "ample" for civilian defense.

In his war message to the legislators, Governor Sewall said it was possible the money from general funds would be sufficient but that the bond issue "will insure us against any emergencies at present conceivable."

'Chains' ' Roasting Pork Loins Lower—Fish High, Poultry Up

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although fish prices are sharply higher this week-end as a result of the idleness of the trawlers and draggers of the Boston fleet, and poultry prices are inclining upward, the majority of meats are practically unchanged from a week ago. Fresh pork loins for roasting, in fact, are one cent a pound lower than last week in chain stores.

Fresh pork is the lowest priced meat just now, and loins can be had as low as 19 cents a pound in some cut-price stores, with 22 cents the price in the larger chain stores. Some merchants ask up to 25 cents for these cuts, however. Fresh pork shoulder is quoted around 25 cents a pound and fresh hams as low as 27 cents in some of the low-price shops.

Pork products are not as attractive to budget-operating shoppers, from a price viewpoint, however. Smoked ham is 33 to 35 cents a pound, cooked ham that was 31 cents a short time ago is now 37 cents, and sliced bacon in chain stores is as low as 29 cents.

Lamb Little Changed

Lamb prices are practically unchanged this week-end with legs of lamb as low as 29 cents in chain stores that quoted that same figure a week ago. Those willing to take both leg and loin can get them as low as 23 to 25 cents in cut-price shops, and higher elsewhere. Lamb fores are around 17 to 18 cents in many shops, but cut-price merchants offer them as low as 14 cents in some cases, as a "Friday only" special inducement to shoppers.

Beef prices are practically the same as a week ago, chain stores continuing their offer of a selected group of steaks and roasts at 35 cents a pound. Some of the cut-price shops in the suburbs are offering similar meats this week-end as low as 29 to 33 cents a pound.

Turkey prices range all the way from 29 to 42 cents a pound; chicken, 27 to 42; fowl, 25 to 35, and capon, 35 to 45 cents.

High Range Among Fish

Prices of fresh fish were again higher today, as the effect of the tieup of Boston trawlers and draggers became more pronounced. Downtown markets were quoting haddock as high as 20 cents a pound, or even more, and cod 18 cents and up. Haddock fillets were as high in some stores as 45 cents a pound. Some fresh mackerel was offered around 25 cents a pound while chilled mackerel brought 15 cents. Flounders and sole were high in price, fillet of flounder selling at 40 cents a pound and fillet of sole 55 cents. Chain stores offered some of these items at less than these figures, including mackerel at 8 cents and scrod haddock fillet 23 cents a pound.

Fresh eastern halibut continues to be quoted around 60 cents a pound in downtown stores, with western chilled at 40 cents. Chain stores offer halibut as low as 27 to 29 cents a pound. Chilled salmon remains at 40 cents and swordfish 60 cents in the downtown stores. Lobsters continue to arrive from Nova Scotia, selling at 55 cents for medium-sized boiled, and $1.85 a pound for fresh opened lobster meat.

California Potatoes

California, Florida, and South American countries are sending vegetables or fruits to the Boston market. California potatoes are appearing in the market at 25 cents for four pounds. Florida potatoes are 25 cents for three pounds, and Maine potatoes 50 to 55 cents for a 15-pound peck.

Texas beets are as low as 13 cents for two bunches in the chain stores; carrots 13 cents for two bunches; southern spinach 19 cents for three pounds; green beans around 15 cents a pound; cauliflower 25 to 30 a head; winter squash 10 cents for three pounds, and common onions 15 cents for two pounds.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1942, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meeting the Challenge

The position in which our country finds itself today represents a stern challenge to all the people of every American community.

Our men in uniform are meeting their part of that challenge.

Our productive resources are being placed without stint at the disposal of the nation.

But our responsibilities do not end there. All the sacrifice of our men in uniform, all the war production of our manufacturing plants, could be in vain if we should allow misery, despair and disunity to undermine our communities. Morale, here at home, is all-important. The lesson of France is written plain on the pages of history.

That is not all. We must also do everything in our power to back up the organizations giving vital service to our service men. That, too, is a responsibility we dare not fail to meet.

Why the United War Fund?

The Greater Boston United War Fund was called into being, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enable us to meet these grave responsibilities in a single campaign.

It is a united appeal for the funds needed to:

> Maintain in war-time the regular human-service agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
>
> Meet Greater Boston's quota for the American Red Cross in its great errand of mercy with our fighting forces and in disaster areas, its work in the training camps, its civilian-preparation work on the home front.
>
> Support the United Service Organizations in their morale-building activities for the benefit of soldiers and sailors far from home.
>
> Help our local Soldiers and Sailors Committee in its task of providing friendly welcome and guidance as well as wholesome entertainment opportunities for the thousands of men in uniform who visit our city.

The amount needed to fill our minimum responsibility to these organizations is in itself a challenge to the generosity and community spirit of the people who live and work in Greater Boston: $7,600,000.

Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston United War Fund and Maynard Hutchinson is General Chairman of its 1942 Campaign.

There is no doubt that Greater Boston can meet this war-time challenge. It is our belief that Greater Boston will meet this challenge, even though it means that many of us must give two and three and four times as much as ever before.

Thoughtful Giving

It calls for Thoughtful Giving, for giving from the heart; yes, even for sacrificial giving.

In this connection, the Campaign management particularly wishes to call attention to the budgeting plan, under which givers may make their subscriptions payable quarterly or monthly so as to spread them over the entire year. Under this arrangement, they may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to our own community and to America.

All United War Fund pledge cards have space for making budgeted subscriptions.

The urgency of these times demands such a unity as we have not been called upon to display since our country came into being. It calls for deep thought as to what we, as individuals, can do—and what we MUST do. Only our best is real patriotism.

For the preservation of our way of life and our free institutions—religious and secular—the success of the United War Fund Campaign is essential.

Back Bay Market Damaged by Fire

Fire which started near the boilers in the basement of the Price Brothers grocery and meat market, at 141 Massachusetts Avenue, this morning, caused considerable damage by smoke and water to stock valued at about $10,000, according to Louis Price.

Smoke seeping out from under the cellar door was discovered by one of the clerks in the store at about 9 o'clock. The alarm was sounded, and tenants in six apartments over the store were promptly evacuated. Some were assisted down ladders by the firemen. The fire was confined to the basement, but the damaging smoke spread throughout the building. The origin of the fire had not been determined at noon.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Girls Told to Avoid Sole Lure Of Pay—Get Schooling, Skill

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Girls who leave school to take jobs just because of wartime wages are losing a greater opportunity that lies ahead, in the opinion of Miss Elizabeth Carson Belcher, Counselor on Vocations for the Boston Y. W. C. A. There will be a tremendous need for leaders and persons who are well trained to help clear up the situation that is bound to follow the war, she points out, and urges young persons to remain in school until technical skills are acquired.

"Get a second string to your bow—a second skill that is closely related with your primary skill," is another word of advice from Miss Belcher, who is co-author with Louise Hollister Scott of a book just published, "How to Get a Secretarial Job" (Harper & Brothers. $2.50). With the higher salaries now being paid in many places, a girl is able to prepare herself for more work opportunities by going to school and learning a second skill, says Miss Belcher.

By a Staff Photographer

Elizabeth C. Belcher

Co-author of the book "How to Get a Secretarial Job," and Vocational Counselor of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

The new book is notable for the fact that it includes as many wise "don'ts" as "do's" for the girl who wants to be a secretary. It points out in the beginning that she should consider what she has to give to the job as well as what the job has to offer her in the way of income and experience.

"The successful secretary is the one who begins in a job for which she is thoroughly prepared and then works toward the one she has set as her goal," the book says on its first page. On the second, is the admonition, "Before you go any further, consider these two questions: Are you ready for a job? For what kind of a job?"

"Many a girl is today in an unsatisfactory position or among the unemployed because she could not see how a routine stenographic job in what she thought would be uninteresting or even boring surroundings could be the entering wedge," say the authors. They support their statements with examples, the experiences of girls with whom their work has brought them in contact—Miss Belcher at the Y. W. C. A. and Miss Scott as a teacher in the Department of Business Training at Finch Junior College.

They cite in connection with stepping-stone positions, the example of a girl who is today a highly paid secretary but who had been trained as a stenographer and took a job as a file clerk. Before she achieved the highly paid secretarial position "she became a superior file clerk," they pointed out. In the chapter, Preparation for Job-Hunting, they also call attention to the fact that, "What the employer wants to buy is skill right now, not possible skill several weeks later."

The chapters, which are short and convenient for reference, cover all the steps of getting and holding a secretarial position. They are under the titles: The Present Opportunity, Your Goal, Learning of Vacancies, Preparation for Job-Hunting, Employment Tests, Personal Contacts, Agencies, Schools, Group Services, The Written Word, Cold Approach, The Resignation or Application Form, Application Letters, Interviews, Youth vs. Maturity, Leaving Home, Working for the Government, and References.

Miss Belcher is a Radcliffe graduate and a resident of Brookline. Her work as Counselor on Vocations at the Y. W. C. A. has brought her into contact with thousands of girls.

G.O.P. Women To Hear Talk On Next Peace

Events in prospect for the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts for the next few days include a talk by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University on "After the War, What Kind of Peace?" at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. Professor Myers, head of the department of Government at Princeton, is an authority on national and international affairs. Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, chairman of the Club's Committee of Classes and Courses, will preside and will introduce the speaker.

The same afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Thomas A. Budkin will speak to members and guests on "Books for the New Year." The activities department of the Club is planning the program, and Mrs. J. Livingston Nash, director of the department, will preside.

The program manager and news editor of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Douglas H. Schneider, will be a guest of the Club Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and will speak on "Station WRUL, an Experiment in World Understanding."

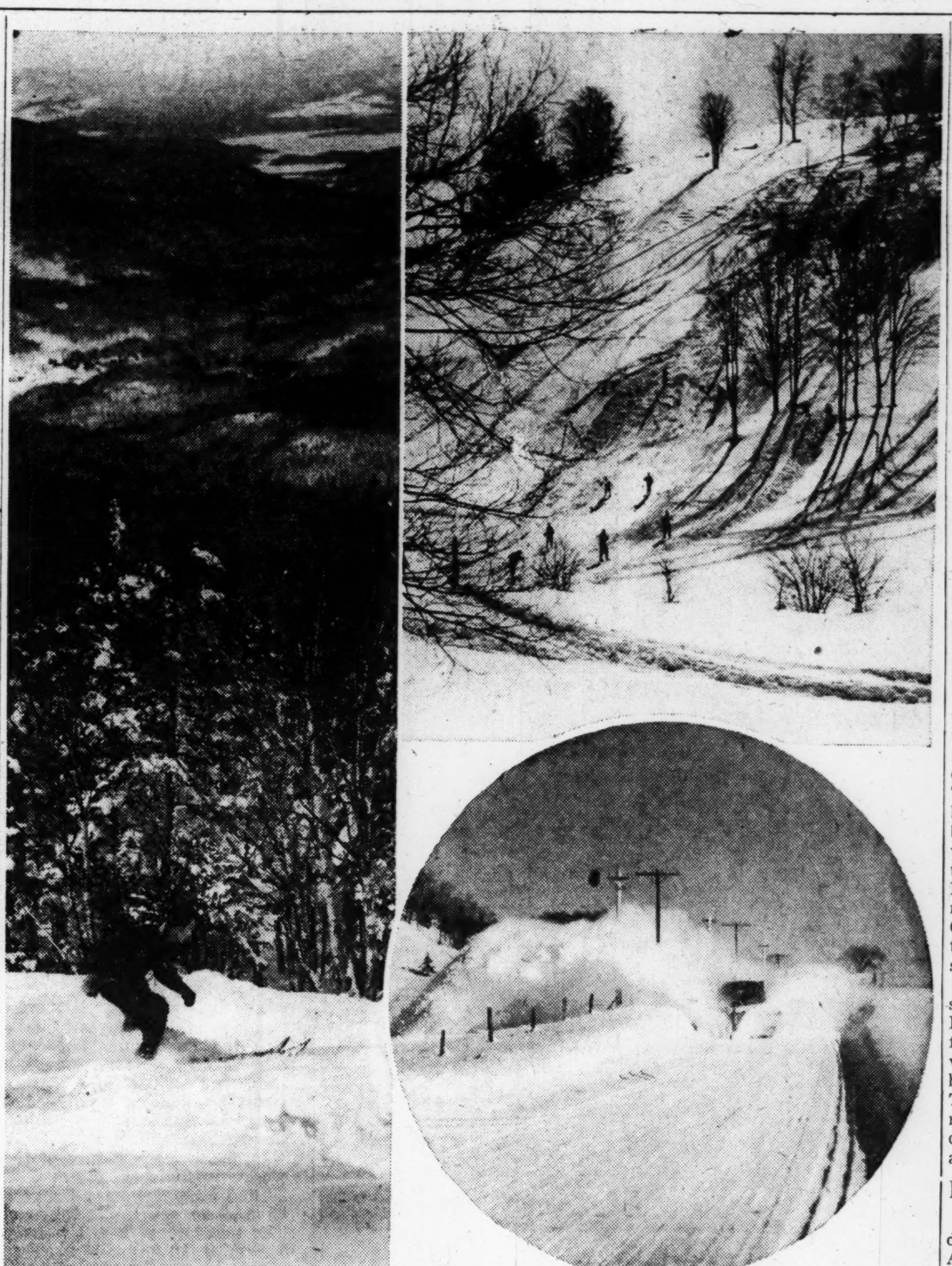
Previous to his connection with the Foundation, Mr. Schneider was in France during the first days of the German occupation and had many harrowing experiences in Europe in the early part of the war.

Station WRUL, which is controlled and promoted by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, has been much in the public eye lately with its constant shortwave radiocasting to the countries now under Nazi rule, in their own language.

The political department of the Club, headed by Mrs. Edward P. Furber, is sponsoring the talk.

Woman's Charity Club Sets Luncheon for April

The Woman's Charity Club of Boston has announced the date of its annual luncheon for Thursday, April 16, at 1 o'clock at the Hotel Touraine.


Clifford Schofield; Derick

Vermont's Hills Abound With Winter Sports Enthusiasts

Left: Skier on Sunset Schuss of Pico Peak, near Rutland. Upper right: Skiing on the slope at Woodstock. Lower right: Clearing road of snow in northern Vermont..

Providence Has Sugar 'Run'; Alien Italians Show 'Colors'

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23—Housewives staged a run on sugar here this week and pretty well cleaned out all the stocks in retail grocery stores despite the warnings against hoarding. The sugar run was the liveliest example of panic buying this city has experienced since the emergency was declared. It was set off, apparently, by remarks made by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a radiocast Sunday night. Mr. Wickard warned that a sugar shortage might develop by the end of the year and urged householders to try sugar substitutes.

So brisk was the demand that two of the largest stores in Providence were all sold out on sugar by 9:30 o'clock in the morning. Many others were cleaned out by noon.

The State Council of Defense took up the problem this week as the demands mounted for rationing or some other such system to check the widespread hoarding. The Council was handicapped, however, by lack of authority. Albert H. Daly, Jr., chief of the Division of Service and Supplies with the Defense Council, and Thomas F. Lloyd, Chairman of the subcommittee on food, explained that the Council at this time has no authority to issue rationing cards for sugar sales.

Mr. Lloyd repeated previous assurances issued by the Council of Defense that there was no need for any shortage if householders would refrain from unwarranted hoarding to protect themselves. The State is receiving the same monthly amounts of sugar it received in 1940, he said, and these amounts will be continued.

Display of Loyalty

An unusual and unexpected demonstration of the loyalty to America held by most Italian aliens in Rhode Island was staged this week by a crowd of nearly 3,000 aliens who turned out for a meeting to learn how they could become citizens. The throng milled outside the little hall where provision had been made to accommodate no more than 150 persons, and the bulk of them had to be turned away after the promise had been made that other similar meetings would be held later on.

Judge Luigi DePasquale, Chairman of the Welfare Committee of the State Council of Defense and one of the State's most prominent Italian-Americans, had arranged the meeting to explain the procedure for taking out citizenship papers. Although the meeting was supposed to be only for alien residents of Providence, there were many in the crowd from other communities in the State who were interested in obtaining information as to their status now that the United States is at war with their native land.

Language has been a barrier preventing many long-time Italian residents in Rhode Island from becoming United States citizens.

Providence has a large Italian colony, centered around the Federal Hill section. Many Italians have lived in this section for 20 years or more and yet never learned to speak or write English. This is particularly true of the Italian women who in many cases seldom move outside the neighborhood in which they live.

A typical case is that of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio DiStefanis. They came to this country more than 20 years ago. Mr. DiStefanis learned to speak English and became an American citizen. But his wife never mastered English and, therefore, was barred from taking out her citizenship papers.

Carrier Boys Praised

Carrier boys of the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin were praised in a telegram this week from Secretary of the Treasury Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr. In the first six weeks of a selling campaign, the Journal-Bulletin carriers have sold more than 2,000,000 defense stamps to their customers. That total was considerably above the record established earlier by a newspaper in a larger city.

The telegram thanked the carriers for "the splendid assistance which you are giving us in our defense savings bonds and stamps program" and expressed the conviction that "your fine showing should encourage others."

Cantabrigia Club To Present Play

A musical and dramatic program is planned by the Cantabrigia Club when it entertains a group of blind persons on Tuesday at 2 p. m. in the clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.

A one-act play, "The Incurable Optimist" by Noel Waters, will be presented, with members of the club forming the cast.

Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo, Chairman of the Club's Music Department, is in charge of the program, and the committee arranging the rest of the meeting includes Mrs. William H. Field, Chairman; Mrs. Harry W. Meehan, Mrs. Samuel Collins, Mrs. Charles S. Hawkings, Mrs. Edward T. Kranefuss, Mrs. Harry L. Lincoln, and Mrs. Llewellyn B. Parsons.

Annual Musicale At Quincy Club

The Quincy Women's Club will present its annual musicale at the clubhouse next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The artists are to be Jules Wolffers, pianist, Frank Macdonald, violinist, and Carl Putnam, cellist.

Mrs. Samuel D. DeForest, Music Chairman, is in charge of the program, and Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann, President of the Club, will conduct the business meeting.

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Lv. No. Conway 5:45 p.m.
Luncheon Service . . . Ski Rental Car

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West Newton Club Hears Official Of State Federation

Dessert at 1:15 o'clock preceded the meeting this afternoon of the West Newton Women's Educational Club, in the Second Church (Congregational) Parish House, with Mrs. A. W. Coulter and Mrs. Frank A. Hannon pouring.

At the business session Mrs. Gordon S. Heath, the President, presented Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Press Chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The program was a talk by Marion Hertha Clarke, news commentator, on "It's on the Air," a discussion of radio programs and techniques. A display of antiques and hand-made rugs occupied the art corner, arranged by Mrs. Sidney Sargent and Mrs. D. Earl Brackett.

The travel class of the club will hold its annual meeting on Monday at the home of Mrs. Wilson C. Dort, 342 Otis Street, West Newton, and Mrs. Gilbert R. Jones will read a paper on "New York."

The following day, Tuesday, is the date for the regular monthly sewing group for the Newton Hospital, when the American Home class, under the direction of Mrs. Benton Curtis, Public Health Chairman of the club, will gather between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. in the Hospital sewing room. All who are interested in this philanthropy have been invited to assist.

Illustrated Talk At Garden Club

The Newton Highlands Garden Club will hear a talk at its next meeting on "Garden High Lights," by Mr. and Mrs. Percy I. Merry. It will be illustrated by colored motion pictures which Mr. and Mrs. Merry have taken of many beautiful and unusual gardens.

The meeting, which will be held Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in "The Workshop," Columbus Street, Newton Highlands, will be conducted by Miss Mary Stark, the club's President.

It is the custom in the club to have a paper read at each meeting on the life and work of some outstanding horticulturist of past or present, and the paper being prepared for Tuesday's meeting is on Ernest H. ("Chinese") Wilson, the famous botanist and plant hunter.

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Vermont Winter Season Is On As Skiers Get 'Smoke Signal'

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont is using the old "smoke signal" to tell ski enthusiasts that the winter season is on—that there is plenty of snow, good skiing, and fun for all seeking out-of-door recreation.

Well, perhaps not the smoke signal that the Indians used. But see yonder that smoke drifting up from that sprawling lodge crouched there in the shadow of snowy Mount Mansfield? That means there's a roaring fire in the huge stone fireplace; there's a fire, too, crackling in the old iron stove in the kitchen on which bubbles deep fat for the doughnut fry.

What's this to do with snow and skiing? Ah, the skier knows. He's felt the warmth of that fire on many an evening after thrilling, invigorating hours on the slope or trail. He's eaten the crisp brown doughnuts, hot off the stove. Yes, these things are as much a part of winter sports as the snow clad hills that rise sharply behind the lodge.

All over Vermont, in lodges, in little white homes, in farmhouse alike, smoke spirals upward in this welcome tiding: "Come on up, the snow's fine, the weather is cold, and the skiing is good."

While the visitors play, the natives of Vermont work to see that all the comforts of home are provided. They cook the meals. They prepare rooms. They build the fires. They operate the ski tows. They see to it that guests are comfortable, happy and contented—in other words genuine Vermont hospitality.

Among Leaders

Since winter sports first became a popular diversion among Americans a decade ago Vermont has been up with the leaders in developing its natural regions. In fact, it was in Woodstock that the first ski tow in the country was installed. Woodstock also is Vermont's oldest winter sports area. Today there are 30 open slopes ranging from 800 feet to 1,000 feet in length. In this area alone there are 12 tows, including the speed tow, the newest thrill in skiing. Besides skiing there is snowshoeing and a lighted rink for skating.

One of the more prominent new regions is Snow Valley in the vicinity of Manchester. Here is a natural catch basin for the winter snows. Sponsor of Manchester's new ski center is Paul Kollsman. He has brought to the area two rope tows and the 2,500-foot Alpine lift, all equipped with safety devices. Work is nearing completion on the $12,000 cabin fully equipped with restaurant facilities.

In this 1,000-acre tract have been laid out interesting trails and slopes for all classes of skiers.

Easily Reached

Still another region which offers excellent winter sports facilities is at Stowe, where Mt. Mansfield rears its lofty head. There is an extensive system of ski runs and trails on the eastern side of the monutain. One of the features of the area is the aerial chair-lift to the top of Mt. Mansfield. From the mountain's peak trails for all classes of skiers are available. One of the longest runs is down the Mt. Mansfield Auto Road which is 4.5 miles long. Like other ski centers there are adequate accommodations and transportation facilities.

Vermont is so strategically located that it is easily reached from metropolitan centers by plane, train, bus or car. It is only an overnight trip on through trains from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. There is comfortable through bus service at convenient hours from Boston, Springfield, and New York with connections from other points. It takes about two hours by plane from New York to Burlington airport where there is bus service to ski areas. From Boston the time is even shorter.

While the shortage of tires is expected to curtail automobile travel to Vermont this winter, there will be a certain number of skiers who will "double-up" in their cars for their annual trek to the snow fields. Vermont keeps its main roads plowed and sanded throughout the winter.

A number of events have been scheduled fr the winter months including the annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival and Intercollegiate Ski Union Meet in February. The events scheduled to date are as follows:

Feb. 1—Fisk Trophy Race, Woodstock SR, Woodstock, Vt.; 7-8—Southern Vermont Slalom and Downhill Races, Manchester WSC, Manchester, Vt.; 14-15—USEASA Men's Downhill and Slalom and Combined Championships, Mt. Mansfield SC, Stowe, Vt.; 20-22—Lyndon Outing Club Carnival; 20-22—Middlebury College Winter Carnival and Intercollegiate Ski Union Meet; 21-22—National Cross Country and Combined Ski Championship, Brattleboro OC; 21-22—13 Ski Club Carnival and Ball, St. Johnsbury; 27-28—Vermont Inter-Scholastic Ski Meet, Four-Event, Mt. Mansfield SC, Stowe, Vt.; 27-28—Norwich Winter Carnival, Northfield, Jay Peak Winter Carnival, North Troy, New England Sled Dog races, North Troy, U. V. M. Carnival.

March 1—Vermont State Slalom Championship, Otter SC, Rutland; 7-8—First Annual Mt. Mansfield Merry-Go-Round, Downhill, Mt. Mansfield SC, Stowe, Vt.; 15—Northeastern Vermont Downhill Championship, Burke Mt.; 21—Pico Derby—Combined Downhill-Slalom Race, Otter SC, Rutland, Vt.; 29—Wilson Trophy Race Invitation, Otter SC, Rutland, Vt.

April 4 5—Third Stowe Annual One-Man, Four-Event Tournament, Mt. Mansfield SC, Stowe, Vt.; 25—26—Third Annual Mt. Mansfield Sugar Slalom, Open, Mt. Mansfield SC, Stowe, Vt.

Winchester Club To Have Movies

The Winchester Fortnightly Club will see natural color motion pictures of the Canadian Rockies by Percy A. Brigham at its meeting Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Fortnightly Hall. Mr. Brigham, lecturer and expert photographer, calls his picture "Wonderland of Dreams."

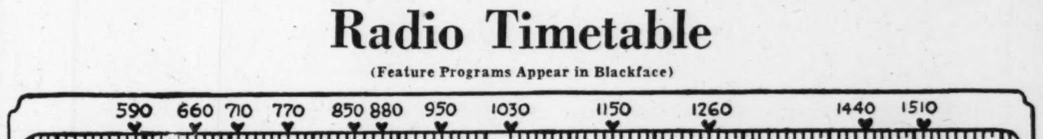
The Dramatics Committee of the Club will meet on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, also in Fortnightly Hall, to hear Miss Sheleagh Nunn Pattrick talk on "Posture and the Care of the Skin." In addition, Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds will entertain her fellow club members with monologues, and there will be a silver tea under the direction of Mrs. J. Stewart Chaffe, Chairman of the Dramatics Committee.

Junior League Gardeners To Hear Horticulturist

The Junior League Garden Club will hear a talk by George Graves, assistant editor of "Horticulture," when it meets on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Ralph Hornblower, 7 Louisburg Square, Boston. Mr. Graves' subject is "Shopping for Plants."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Interview	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown".	Boake Carter, News	Musical Program
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie'	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama.	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news.	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orch.; Defense
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Defense Speakers	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News; Defense.
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	Bob Hawk, m. c.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	**"Ask the Children"**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	"PM" Reporter
8:15	**Tallulah Bankhead,**	**"Ask the Children"**	**Graham; orchestra**	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Music of Gay Nineties
8:30	**drama; guests; or-**	Charles Laughton; M.	**"Information, Please!"**	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45	**chestra; E. Davis**	Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	First Nighter: B.	"Michael Piper": dra-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	**"America Preferred":**	"Classical Album"
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	matic sketch; News	House": variety	**Josef & Rosina Lhevinne**	"Classical Album"
10:00	**"Hap Hazard":**	"Party Line": variety	"Wings of Destiny":	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	**comedy; music**	First Piano Quartet	dramatic sketch	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Dance Music
10:30	Jay Wesley, Sports.	News Commentators	"Studio X": popular va-	Billy Keaton's Variety	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty": talk	riety program	Show: orch.; soloists	Dance Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Weather; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Seigfried Wagener	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Orchestra; Master	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons":	BBC News; Dance Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:45	Works of Music	"Music You Want"	dramatization; speakers	Dance Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top of the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"; Taxes	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning": music	Organ Recital	
8:00	**News of the World**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange": Army
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	**"March of Youth":**	"Millwheel": music	Reflections in Rhythm:	Baritone; organ	Studio Program
10:15	**play; music; games**	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardener's Clinic	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House": youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Orchestra and vocalist	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; songs	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway":	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15	Folklore program	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	"Singing Strings"	Arthur Ward, songs	"America the Free":	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	R. Liebert, organ	Victor Arden's Or.; chor.	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Gypsy Caravan	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	**Rosemary Lane**	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Francine: popular music
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: speakers; orch.	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Network program	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs.	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Rhythm	"Call to Youth": talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	Mrs. H. Wallace	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Irving T. Mc-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches
2:15	donald, talk	**Bizet's "Carmen"; Lily**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Military Marches
2:30	Brush Creek Follies.	**Djanel; Charles Kull-**	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.;	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Brush Creek Follies.	**man; Licia Albanese;**	Jeannette Davis, songs	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	**Norman Cordon; Sir**	Patti Chapin, songs	"University Life": aus-	Sports results
3:15	Country Journal	**Thomas Beecham, con-**	Parent-Teachers Cong.	pices Columbia Univ.	Sports results
3:30	United We Stand	**ductor**	"Music for Everyone":	"Carolina Playmakers":	Sports results
3:45	United We Stand	**Metropolitan Opera:**	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina	Sports results
4:00	"Young Americans	**Bizet's "Carmen"; Lily**	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15	in the Making"	**Djanel; Charles Kull-**	Week-End Whimsey	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30	News; Matinee at	**man; Licia Albanese;**	"Air Youth of America".	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45	Meadowbrook	**Norman Cordon; Sir**	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Musical program
5:00	**Cleveland Symphony**	**Thomas Beecham, con-**	Dramatic sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:15	**Orchestra; Artur**	**ductor**	Dramatic sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:30	**Rodzinski, con-**	Popular Variety Show	Musical Roundup	Glen Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:45	**ductor**	Piano Duo	War Reporter	Glen Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Press News	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane; Talk	Sports reports
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15	**informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	**"Ellery Queen": mystery**	**"Confidentially Yours"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
7:45	ica": folksongs	**drama**	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	**'Treasure Hour of Song':**	Music of the Gay '90's
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	**orchestra; soloist**	Circle C Ranch Boys
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele: variety prgm	'Truth or Consequences':	Dance Orchestra	101st Vets. Ass'n'; Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	News Service	K. Mendelssohn, piano
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	**"Toscanini' Treasury**	National Barn Dance:	**Chicago Theater: Op-**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Concert": NBC Symph-**	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**eretta: "New Moon";**	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**ony Orchestra; Arturo**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Toscanini, conductor**	Orchestra	**Th. Thomas, baritone.**	cal Album
10:00	Serenade": music	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - Washington
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Male Quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	hockey game
10:30	Edmund J. Brandon	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; Sports	bor": orch.; speakers	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	Talk: Public Affairs	News; Music	News Service	"Piano Twins"	The Alpineers
11:15	Edmund J. Brandon	**"March of Dimes":**	**"March of Dimes":**	**"March of Dimes":**	**"March of Dimes":**
11:30	Dance orchestra	**celebrity variety show**	**celebrity variety show**	**celebrity variety show**	**celebrity variety show**
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	**"March of Dimes"**	**"March of Dimes"**	**"March of Dimes"**	**"March of Dimes"**

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Massachusetts

Northampton—Week of Jan. 26-30, Mon. to Fri., inc., 9:05 a. m., WHYN, 1400kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 24

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Red Norvo's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Herbie Kaye's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Russell Bennett's Notebook."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—"America Preferred": Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show; David Cheskin's Orchestra; vocalists.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News; Dance Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—News, features and music in Portuguese for Brazil.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music for Brazil (Portuguese).
10:00 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc, 25.6m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Recital by Miss Carmen Redondo.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Musical Poetry.
9:30 p. m.—Vocal Concert.
9:45 p. m.—Talk on Chess by Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:30 p. m.—Music to Dance By.
10:45 p. m.—NBC Camera Club.
11:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Music."

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS
VACUUM CLEANERS
RANGES
WASHING MACHINES
SEWING MACHINES
RADIOS
EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Quack, Quack, See Mr. D. Duck, Expert on Income Tax Returns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—If that irascible little star, Donald Duck, can get through his March 15 income tax return without flying completely off the handle, then the rest of America's 13,200,000 income tax payers ought to be able to, the Treasury Department figures.

For that reason, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has arranged with Walt Disney for the production of a special animated color film in which Donald will show millions of income tax payers how to prepare their returns.

Donald will in his inimitable dialect give a little lecture on patriotism, too, to try to get across the thought that tax-paying in a democracy is a privilege rather than a burden.

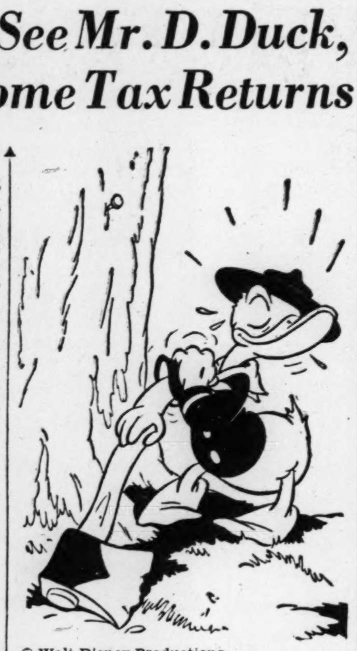
The Disney studios at Burbank, Calif., are setting new production records to have the film, titled "The New Spirit," ready for showing within the next 10 days in 12,000 theaters throughout the country.

The Treasury has ordered 1,000 copies of the film, the largest print order in the studio's history.

Donald is one of about 6,000,000 Americans who, the Treasury estimates, will be paying income taxes for the first time this March.

One knotty problem regarding Donald's dependents had to be worked out between Mr. Disney and Treasury tax experts. Though he is still unmarried, Donald was finally put down as "head of a family" because of those three exasperating nephews "for whose maintenance he has a legal and moral obligation."

Donald's income bracket has not been disclosed. Presumably it will fall under $3,000 which means he can use the new simplified tax form needing only six simple steps to complete it.



© Walt Disney Productions

Donald Duck

He starts work on his income tax.

FSA Defends 'Payment' Of Farmers' Poll Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23—Quite a furor resulted in Southern political circles recently when it became known that the Farm Security Administration was loaning money to farmers to pay back poll taxes so they could vote. That this was being done was attested by E. S. Morgan of Montgomery, Regional Director of the FSA, who said this agency had already loaned $300,000 to farmers in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina to pay past due state, county and local taxes. He defended this as soundly American.

First to sound a protest was Probate Judge R. K. Greene of Hale County, Ala., who said he was "surprised and shocked" when he found that a representative of the FSA was checking the county records to determine the names of those delinquent in their poll taxes, so the amounts due could be paid.

"I immediately called a number of probate judges in the state," said Judge Greene, "and found that this procedure had already begun in other counties and it appears this is a general policy of FSA. Undoubtedly the effect would be to nullify the election laws of the State of Alabama. To this end they are using Federal tax money in an attempt to make voters of those now disqualified by our laws. Is it their purpose to create a group of voters subservient to the orders of this bureau? If so, then their plan must be to use them as a pressure group on Senators and Congressmen to continue an increase in the appropriations for this bureau."

Power for Negroes Feared

Others joined in the protest and letters and telegrams were dispatched to Alabama Congressional delegations. Fear was expressed, especially among political leaders in Negro areas that the plan of paying farmers' back poll taxes would be extended to Negroes, giving the latter the balance of power in many counties, if not an actual majority of the votes. The FSA is now extending this privilege only to white farmers, but many colored men are disfranchised because they never seem able to spare $1.50 to pay their poll taxes.

A strong defense of the FSA plan of helping to franchise its farmer clients was given by Director Morgan, who said in part: "FSA has a job or rehabilitating people in every way. . . . It seeks to help its borrowers raise their standard of living, increase their income, establish stronger ties to the land, the church, the school and become members of their communities in every respect. Money for payment of poll taxes may be lent as one item of service, and no particular emphasis is given to it. It is lent to white borrowers only. It may be lent in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina when borrowers want to exercise their rights.

Repeal Efforts Failed

". . . FSA has not and never will do anything contrary to local customs and regulations. The loan is related to citizenship, not politics. It does not carry the slightest suggestion that a man should vote one way or the other. It is hard to see how anybody with a feeling for American ideals of equal opportunity and rights can criticize means that raise a man to political as well as economic independence."

Efforts have been made from time to time to repeal poll tax laws in the South on the claim that there should be no financial levy on the right to vote. These efforts have all failed, the race question often being raised as a bugaboo. As it is only a small percentage of the population votes, many whites and most Negroes being disfranchised.

Critics of the FSA plan—and there are many among weekly newspaper editors—point out that it is against the law in Alabama to pay the poll tax of another, and that the FSA in lending the money is violating the sense of the law and setting up a political machine which could be used for its own purposes. Furthermore, it is contended that a farmer will not value his citizenship very much anyhow if his poll tax is paid for him. It is just a new turn to an old question which has been argued back and forth in the South for years—namely what to do about the disfranchised segement of the population.

FSA Explains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The Farm Security Administration today made this explanation of its poll tax loans:

"The Farm Security Administration's job is to rehabilitate distressed farm families. This generally involves the making of supervised loans to enable the borrowers to finance their farm operations, secure necessary medical attention, refinance existing burdensome obligations which are frequently scaled down by voluntary agreement, and pay real estate, personal property and other accumulated or curent taxes. In this connection, if poll taxes are delinquent, they are considered as any other type of tax, and if the borrower so desires, sufficient funds will be included in the loan to take care of this obligation.

"The Farm Security Administration is naturally interested in seeing that its borrowers are self-respecting members of their community. They are encouraged to take part in church, school, governmental, and other community and neighborhood affairs, and to assume the responsibility and obligations that go with citizenship in a democracy."

Alabama Newsmen Ordered to Report

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23 (AP)—Federal Judge T. A. Murphree ordered the Alabama Newspaper Employees, Inc., an independent group of Birmingham Post Employees, to produce a list of its financial backers.

The action granted an application sought by the National Labor Relations Board, which heard charges of unfair labor practices against the newspaper during a strike of American Newspaper Guild members.

The Post, a Scripps-Howard afternoon daily, resumed publication last month after having been closed down for more than three months by the strike.

Judge Murphree's order directed Fred Rucker, President of Alabama Newspaper Employees, and Richard Hail Brown, his attorney, to produce records of financial contributions. They both had refused to supply the records in response to an NLRB subpoena.

'We Want Work' Display Soon Over

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 23 (AP) — Less than five hours after they paraded to the capitol in a "we want work" demonstration, 1,500 employees were back on their jobs at the Fisher Body Corporation here Jan. 20.

Don Falor, sub-regional director of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O., said the demonstration was in protest against "failure" of the General Motors Corporation to obtain defense contracts for the Fisher plant which manufactures automobile bodies exclusively for the Oldsmobile company.

The demonstrators abandoned plans to send a delegation to the executive office after learning that Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner was unable to be there and after Mayor Sam Street Hughes mounted a sound truck and told them he would begin conferences at once to cope with their problems.

Alfred T. Clausen, plant manager, said the concern was in full operation Wednesday afternoon. He declined further comment on the demonstration.

Mr. Falor, addressing the paraders, asked "that this not be any repetition of Lansing's labor holiday," referring to the demonstration here in 1937 when traffic was blocked on downtown streets and business houses compelled to close in a labor dispute.

Women Learn That All Can't Be Generals

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—American women were called upon today by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to overcome defense bickerings with spiritual awakening that will bring successful peace.

Mrs. Whitehurst prefaced her appeal with acknowledgment that club women all over the nation are quarreling over defense leadership. "The majority," she said, "want to be generals, but few want to work without honor of some kind."

"Only time, patience, and Christian fortitude" will bring about the necessary strengthening of the nation's defense program, Mrs. Whitehurst warned.

The leader of 2,000,000 clubwomen, addressing a national defense forum here, proposed that "Onward Christian Soldiers" supplant "silly songs" and such expressions as "Slap the Japs" and "Fight the Huns."

"Let us attempt to make our young people see that they are fighting for something more than the defeat of Hitler and the Japs," Mrs. Whitehurst urged women's club leaders from all over the nation at the opening of a four-day defense meeting taking the place of the Federation's regular annual January Board meeting.

"Let us," she pleaded, "set an example for our young people so that they will realize that even if we lose all our material possessions due to taxation, bombs or for any other reason, if we retain that something—call it what you will—divine guidance, moral code, or religion, they will still have the greatest priceless possession in this world of ours."

Men Also Culpable

The Federation President charged that men are guilty of the same shortcomings as women, but that it was up to women to lead the nation out of its confusion and materialistic thinking.

Taking women to task for their reactions in the nation's greatest crisis, Mrs. Whitehurst charged that they were first apathetic then imaptient and now are engaged in bickering and quibbling.

"In 20 years of activity in women's organizations, I have never known the women to quarrel so bitterly over supremacy of leadership," she declared.

She went on to say that "Hitler has stated many times that due to our heterogeneous mass of people, we would be easy to conquer, that we would fight among ourselves until we would weaken our defense mechanism.

"This," she warned, "is happening in our great country today."

At the conclusion of her prepared speech, Mrs. Whitehurst added a personal appeal to members of the Federation, "largest organization of women in the world," to take the initiative in trying to think now about a successful peace built on our religious background.

"I feel this very deeply," she told the women. "If we are going to have a successful peace it's going to be up to the women. I know we can do it, but I think we should be thinking more about it."

The same current of spiritual defense ran through the reports of Mrs. Whitehurst's Department chairmen, making their first appearances at a Federation meeting.

A War of Forces

"When we realize this war is a struggle between paganism and Christianity, the Bible will find a place in our home and our schools," Mrs. Edwin I. Poston, of Indiana, Chairman of the American Home, predicted. Her department has initiated a nation-wide survey of religious and character instruction in public schools, she reported.

Announcing that her department is concentrating chiefly on inter-American relations, Mrs. Mancy Rupley Armstrong, of Texas, Chairman of International Relations, told the women "international relations begin and end in individual consciousness" and that "peace won by true leadership will be kept."

Mrs. H. C. Houghton, Jr., Chairman of Education, urged women to co-operate with schools in acceleration of curricula and in establishment of adult education.

The women were warned by Mrs. Houghton against a "seventh column" which she called "assumptionists." As an example she cited an Iowa rumor that a certain National Guard company was in Iceland, merely because it was ordered to take heavy overcoats.

Prime contribution of older women in defense, Mrs. Lafell Dickinson of New Hampshire, Federation Vice-President, told the Forum, is in keeping homes going in preparation for the peace to come. "Be elastic; be careful not to repeat rumors; and do not hoard," she admonished the women.

Priority Platitude: Ships Outrank Coins

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23 (AP)—Even the mint can't beat war priorities, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Director of the Mint, disclosed.

On an inspection visit to the Denver Mint, working 24 hours a day making coins, Mrs. Ross related that four electrical furnaces about to be delivered to the Denver Mint were taken over by the Navy.

"It it's a question of turning out coins or ships, of course we want the Navy to have the furnaces," she commented.

"We simply will have to place another order for four more furnaces and hope to get them when conditions permit."

W. C. T. U. President Sets Example

Temperance Office Staff Gets Anti-Axis Stamps

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gives 50 partially filled defense stamp books to the W. C. T. U. headquarters staff in Evanston, Ill. Left to right: Mrs. Smith, Barbara Tait, Gladys Werner, Dorothy Huntington and Martha S. Cooper.

W. C. T. U. Girds for New Drive Toward Dry Areas at Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 23 — Schooled to turn reverses into victories, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not going to relax its efforts to obtain dry areas around Army camps and defense industries just because the Senate took adverse action last week on the bill for establishing such dry zones.

Intensified efforts on the part of local W. C. T. U.'s with their 500,000 members was urged by the national board of the organization which met here Jan. 16 in regular executive session. Senate Bill 860, originally called the Sheppard bill, is still on the calendar, even though the Senate voted down a proposal to consider it. Nothing but public sentiment in its behalf can bring it out, but such sentiment can compel action, W. C. T. U. officers declared. So they decided to make the campaign for dry areas adjacent to war activities one of their most important items of business. They believe support for the measure is on the increase.

Agreed that S. B. 860 should continue to get active support is the Prohibition National Committee here. Not as strategy to win back permanent prohibition, but on its own merits, any measure to reduce the consumption of liquor in wartime should get support, said Edward E. Blake, chairman of the committee. He favors working for wartime prohibition.

In many ways the W. C. T. U. plans to aid the nation in its war program. Not merely with words the executive committee endorsed the sale of defense bonds and stamps. Authorized by the meeting to do so, the national officers of the W. C. T. U. went to an Evanston bank and laid down $5,000 for bonds to be placed in the organization's treasury. For the W. C. T. U., which does a vast amount of work on a shoestring, thanks to generous contributions in time and labor, the purchase is a big one. Annual dues for local memberships are one dollar a year, and nine cents of this goes to the support of the National W. C. T. U. That means that the total annual dues of 55,555 members were used to buy the defense bonds.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national President, personally indicated her approval of the purchase of defense stamps by giving partially filled books to about 50 members of headquarters staff. "Filling these books is a beneficial habit to acquire," she told the temperance workers.

The W. C. T. U. intends to give full support also to Red Cross work. During the first World War, 90 per cent of the members enrolled in the Red Cross, and 75 per cent worked in Red Cross shops. This time the W. C. T. U. wants to do as much or more. A number of specific types of contribution to the Red Cross were recommended by the W. C. T. U. officers and they urged their members to bring Red Cross handwork to W. C. T. U. meetings.

Rubber Mats Cut From Army Budget

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 23

The Senate heard that the Army will buy no rubber cuspidor mats after all.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, told his colleagues that immediately after public attention was called to a quartermaster corps invitation for bids on 1,000 rubber mats, the invitation was withdrawn.

"The War Department," Senator Vandenberg said, "has been completely and commendably responsive. No such purchases will be made."

The incident, he said, illustrated the need for "constant vigilance" in administration of the war program.

Employees Suggest 7-Day Work Week

VICTOR, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Employees of the Victor Insulating Corporation today offered to work seven days weekly with the provision one-third of their overtime earnings be given gratis to the Government and two-thirds for the purchase of defense bonds.

P. W. Price, General Manager, said the offer of the company's 300 employees is for the duration of the war.

Mr. Price said the action would enable the company "to ease difficult rush production problems and to avoid peak loads on machinery, equipment, fuel and electric power. . . ."

Mr. Price declared the company, manufacturers of high voltage porcelain insulators, is directing 80 per cent of its production to defense needs.

Australia's Peril of Invasion Told by Envoy at New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The demand of Pacific members of the United Nations that America and Britain must not let the Southwest Pacific go to Japan by default had added backing here today in the address by Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, that Australia may be "on the verge of an invasion," if aid is not soon forthcoming.

His address highlighting the dedication here of Freedom House, New York's new center for anti-Axis meetings, forum and broadcasts, Mr. Casey called on the democracies to battle "every inch of the way" against Japan's advance in the Pacific, stressing that "it will be 10 times as hard to get the territories back in 1943 as to defend them now.

Declaring that Australia was doing all that was humanly possible for a population of 7,000,000—the size of New York City, and that its soldiers were fighting on fronts 10,000 miles apart, Mr. Casey appealed to America "not to let us down."

"In addition to all that we can produce in fighting men and in weapons, we need all you can send us," Mr. Casey said. "We're not crying out to you for aid in our own interests; we're saying to you; 'here is the enemy, he happens at the moment to be on our side of the Pacific. Let's have a crack at him together.' Don't let's argue which is the most important war front, in Europe or the Pacific. They're both most important.

"It may be argued that the war against the Axis powers can't be finally won in the Pacific. But on the other hand it might quite well be lost in the Pacific. If we let the Japanese get away with things in the Far East, they may get into the Indian Ocean, and then it may be next to impossible to beat the Axis as they should be beaten."

Dies Questions Workers League

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two Pontiac, Mich., men, identified as officers of the National Workers League, testified yesterday before the House Committtee on un-American Activities as it finished one phase of its current investigation.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas identified them as Garland J. Alderman and Parker Sage, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, of the League. Mr. Dies has charged that the League served as a clearing house for the dissemination of Axis propaganda in the United States.

When the Committee resumes its closed hearings Monday the principal witness on the schedule will be J. A. Colescott of Atlanta, who, Mr. Dies said, was Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Dies declined to comment on reports that the Committee at a secret meeting questioned Joseph Lash, New York City youth leader, who is a candidate for a commission in the naval intelligence service.

Labor in Illinois Favors Law Easing

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23 (AP)—Forty labor leaders, representing more than 1,000,000 American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization members in Illinois, agreed "in principle" to a relaxation of State labor laws where necessary to maintain war production, Gov. Dwight H. Green's office announced.

The agreement, said an official statement yesterday, deals with administration of the women's eight-hour day and six-day week laws and follows recommendations of State Labor Director Francis B. Murphy which would permit employers engaged in production of war materials to go beyond the labor laws if they were confronted with a labor shortage.

The labor representatives were reported in agreement with Governor Green who said that in his opinion it would be preferable to relax labor laws where necessary on an administrative basis rather than through legislative amendment.

A conference spokesman said the group agreed to a plan under which Gov. Green would appoint a four-member advisory board of labor representatives to consult with Director Murphy on Administration of the laws and pass upon specific requests for their relaxation.

Green-Murray Snub Lewis In New Labor Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are understood to have accepted a modified peace plan advanced by President Roosevelt today, while John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, debated whether he would take a walk and establish a third party labor movement.

The reported Green-Murray agreement does not provide for the unification of the two big and heretofore rival labor organizations, but merely sets up a six-man board to maintain peace and eliminate jurisdictional disputes for the duration of the war.

By limiting the program to this one matter the two leaders rebuff Mr. Lewis, who put forward a plan for complete labor unity or "accouplement" of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. a week ago.

The larger program of labor unification may be taken up later, but not under the auspices of Mr. Lewis, it is understood. The story behind the whole development is one of labor intrigue and behind-the-scenes negotiations that promptly brought in President Roosevelt. With the situation as it is now, and in view of Mr. Lewis's personality and entrenched position as head of the most powerful labor union in the world, few informed observers here would be surprised to see him take his 500,000 or more mine workers out of the C. I. O.

Lewis Stand Awaited

"Mr. Lewis's position on the present labor controversy will be made known this week end," a spokesman for him said today. "A statement will be issued late today or tomorrow."

Mr. Lewis has been organizing what looked like a third labor movement for some time. He has hired away crack C. I. O. organizers, bringing a reproof from the C. I. O. convention at Detroit.

His so-called "District 50" is going outside the mining field in all directions. They put on a strike in a big beauty shop chain on the ground that perfumes come from coal tar derivatives; now they are organizing up-state New York farmers, and have just won a National Labor Relations Board election in the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., a division of General Foods, while A. D. (Denny) Lewis, brother of the mine leader, is trying to organize the construction field and various other groups.

Drives are underway in the chemical industry. The UMW has over $4,000,000 in its Treasury and has been doing much to finance the whole C. I. O. movement which would be severely affected if it should depart. Coal miners automatically become members of the Lewis union under the closed shop, which is universal, and contribute union dues or special assessments by the check-off system, before they see their own pay envelopes.

Roosevelt Takes a Hand

Mr. Roosevelt was precipitated into this controversy by the behind-the-scenes events leading up to Mr. Lewis's proposal of Jan. 17. On its face this was a simple appeal to both Mr. Murray and Mr. Green to sink old difficulties and secure a united labor movement. Circumstances about the appeal, however, affronted both Mr. Murray and Mr. Green and brought Mr. Roosevelt hastily into the matter. The President called a series of off-the-record conferences at the White House.

To begin with, most labor observers feel that it is Mr. Lewis himself who has principally kept the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. apart for the past two or three years. They accordingly looked for hidden motives in his sudden peace proposal. While the facts are not fully disclosed, it is charged that Mr. Lewis carried on quiet negotiations unknown to Mr. Green and Mr. Murray with heads of certain A. F. of L. unions and with isolationist political leaders in Washington before making the proposal.

It is asserted that the object was to pension off Mr. Green, and relegate Mr. Murray, who has turned out to be a real leader instead of the puppet to whom Mr. Lewis willed the C. I. O. presidency a year ago, to a secondary position. In the distance was the goal of a labor movement of 10,000,000 workers led or controlled by isolationist, anti-Roosevelt Mr. Lewis. The names of William L. Hutcheson, First Vice-President of the A. F. of L., and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, were mentioned in connection with the scheme.

As a temporary alternative to this plan Mr. Roosevelt proposed, and Messrs. Green and Murray today are reported to have accepted, establishment of a six-man joint committee to eliminate jurisdictional disputes and maintain peace for the duration of the war. Mr. Roosevelt felt efforts to secure outright "accoplement" would produce too much labor politics in the emergency. Statistics show few jurisdictional strikes since war started.

C. I. O. Conference

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations went into closed session today to discuss among other subjects suggestions for a resumption of a labor peace conference with the American Federation of Labor. The Committee is made up of C. I. O. Vice-Presidents.

A suggestion by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America and former C. I. O. President, that the two labor movements get together met with a response from Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, that any such plans should originate through his office.

The C. I. O. Executive Council—comprising 56 representatives of all C. I. O. unions—meets tomorrow, and Mr. Murray advised Mr. Lewis last Monday that Mr. Lewis' proposal would be submitted to the Council. He also invited Mr. Lewis to attend and personally submit his views.

Attending today's meeting in addition to Mr. Murray were: James B. Carey, United Electrical Workers, Executive Secretary; Joseph P. Curran, National Maritime Union; Emil Rieve, United Transport Workers; Frank Rosenbloom, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; R. J. Thomas, United Automobile Workers; Sherman H. Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers, and Reid Robinson, United Smelter Workers, all C. I. O. Vice-Presidents, and Alan Haywood, C. I. O. National Organizer.

U. of Chicago to Give 'Bachelor's' in 2 Years

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP) — The University of Chicago is revising its system so as to award the Bachelor's Degree at the end of the second year, a change advocated since 1930 by its President who declared "our American educational system has been afflicted with tremendous and depressing wastes."

The change will provide an opportunity for men of college age to complete the period of general education before entering military service and to receive a degree in recognition of the achievement.

"General education," President Robert M. Hutchins said, "can easily be completed by the end of the sophomore year. Students who have neither the interest nor the ability which specialization requires should not be allowed to proceed beyond this point.

"But the junior and senior years of our colleges and universities are crowded with mediocre students who go on to the Bachelor's Degree because that is the only recognizable reward that college offers."

Mr. Hutchins said their presence impeded progress of those qualified to go on and complicate work for the Master's Degree "which is regarded simply as a one-year addendum significant chiefly because one cannot get a job teaching in high school without it."

Discussing waste in education, Mr. Hutchins said an elementary schooling could be given in six years but, because Horace Mann modeled that program after an eight-year German school, American students were delayed two years all along the line.

Because of the existing system, Mr. Hutchins said the nation's 600 junior colleges were an anomaly but could stabilize their position by awarding Bachelor's degrees at the end of two years.

The change will take effect immediately at Chicago except for those students already matriculated who wish the degree on the traditional four-year basis.

Newspaper-Radio Link Is Defended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission, which is investigating newspaper-radio relationship, received testimony from a college professor yesterday that there should be no "arbitrary prohibitions" against future acquisition of radio stations by newspaper interests.

Dr. Frank Luther Mott, Director of the University of Iowa's School of Journalism, said he felt operation of radio stations by newspapers was a "natural development."

Dr. Mott was the second witness presented by the Newspaper-Radio Committee, organized to oppose prohibitions against newspapers entering the radio field. He traced the history of American journalism from colonial times, and concluded there had been much improvement.

Aerial Instruments Made in Australia

MELBOURNE, Victoria (AP) — Bomb sights and gyroscopic instruments for aircraft are being made in Australia and tooling of factories for manufacture of a complete range of air navigation instruments is well advanced, it is announced.

Another branch of the Australian aero industry is manufacturing sparkplugs from Australian mica.

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New Japanese Moves Seen As Part of Singapore Battle

By Kirke L. Simpson
Wide World-Associated Press

Japan's expanding China Sea attack is moving close to Australia's northeastern island outposts in the Pacific to deflect American attention somewhat from other crucial war fronts. It could be a prelude to another head-on American-Japanese clash, matching the stand of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his American-Filipino troops still thwarting Nipponese strategists on Bataan Peninsula in Luzon.

Synchronizing with word from Melbourne that a Japanese invasion of New Britain off the northeast tip of New Guinea was in progress and that radio touch with Rabaul, its chief port, already was broken, Washington lifted the tight censorship lid a little on American counter-moves in the Pacific theater. It was revealed that American reinforcements of unindicated composition and size have been streaming to undisclosed destinations in the southwest Pacific.

New Guinea, apparently the next Japanese objective, is a natural steppingstone to the Australian mainland. The island lies just across narrow Torres Strait. Melbourne authorities have warned the people of Australia that a full-scale attempt at invasion of that British Commonwealth may be coming

Threat to Reinforcements

Apart from that, New Britain and New Guinea, in Japanese hands, would be a serious added obstacle to the flow of American or British reinforcements to China Sea or Netherlands Indies battle zones. Aircraft and submarines based on those islands would threaten gravely both the northern and southern passages from the Pacific to the Java Sea and the lower end of the China Sea.

It seems obvious that one or both routes are being used by the United States, and possibly Britain, to bolster Allied defenses and the unified Allied command in the Southwestern Pacific under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. His indicated command post is somewhere in Java as is that of his American Naval Associate, Admiral Thomas C. Hart.

It may prove that Japanese strategy in the thrust at New Britain aims more at harassing those Allied communication lanes than at an attempted conquest of Australia. That still seems too big a bite for even the Japanese to contemplate.

Washington official estimates that the Japanese have been forced by General MacArthur's stubborn defense of Bataan to mobilize a full army, perhaps 200,000 men, on Luzon indicate afresh the growing strain upon Tokyo's resources for pressing so far-flung a war. It takes ships as well as men to make up an invasion army. Transports and supply craft must be constantly shuttling from Japanese home bases to Luzon to maintain any such force in action there even through rice-eating Nipponese troops are feeding largely off the country.

Keyed to Singapore Fight

It would take many more troops and shifts to stage an invasion of Australia, or to seize the big island of New Guinea. It lies 2,000 miles or so farther away from any Japanese home bases than does Manila. It would take several times the number of ships required for transporting and servicing the Luzon invasion to set a force of comparable size ashore firmly in New Guinea.

Therefore, the new Japanese move seems, as yet, more keyed to the critical situation in the battle for Singapore, raging only 70 miles north of that island fortress itself, than a major new invasion effort. It may be calculated more to impede and harass Allied reinforcement and supply lines while the fight for Singapore is brought to its conclusion than to establish Australian invasion bases.

Massing of new and overwhelmingly superior forces against General MacArthur on Luzon has the same look. It foreshadows an all-out Japanese attempt to crush his resistance, regardless of losses, in order to release Nipponese forces now pinned in Luzon for the Singapore front, and for attacks on the Netherlands Indies—and their all-important oil fields.

Differences in Argentina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—On the day that their part in government and laws is restored to them, the Argentine people will fight side by side with their sister republics "to defeat decisively everywhere the standard bearer of force, hatred and death," according to Eduardo Araujo, Member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies.

In an address to the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League at the Commodore Hotel last night, Señor Araujo—commenting on Argentina's delay in backing the resolution before the conference of foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro by which the 21 American Republics would break relations with the Axis—declared that Señor Castillo and his clique "do not practice democracy and do not believe in the victory of the armies of democracy."

"The government lives outside the constitutional pale," he continued. "It has suppressed the right to choose our governors freely and has declared a state of siege to avoid the popular voice, expressed throughout public assembly and the press, which would have declared complete solidarity with the democratic cause."

Serbia and 'Patriots' In 'Bitter Fighting'

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Havas dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, today reported heavy engagements in the past few days at Baina Ratcha and Valievo, Serbia, between troops of Premier Gen. Milan Neditch's Nazi-established government and Serbian patriot troops.

The agency said that 60 of the latter were killed and others taken prisoner in "bitter fighting" before the Neditch forces gained the advantage. There was no mention of Government troop losses.

Two Italian Vessels Taken Over by Brazil

SANTOS, Brazil, Jan. 23 (AP)—Brazil last night took over the 23,861-ton Italian liner Conte Grande and the 4,310-ton Italian freighter Como Tebro, which have been idle in Santos harbor since Italy entered the war.

Brazil's intention to take over the two vessels was disclosed Nov. 19, shortly after Brazil took over eight other Italian ships.

Decoy Fire Wagon Works —Crowd Follows After It

MADISONVILLE, Texas (AP) — The fire department's using Assistant Chief Whitten as a decoy—and reports good results.

Everybody got to chasing the truck to see where the fire was. Things finally became so bad that the volunteer firemen had trouble elbowing their way through.

Now Whitten's standing assignment is to grab a spare fire truck and drive any place—except to the fire. The "honest" fire wagon starts out as soon as Whitten gets the mob out of the way.

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Nazi Winter Defense Line: Where Is It?

Continued from Page 1

railway from Smolensk, was the base for the powerful Nazi pincers movement which last November all but succeeded in enveloping the Soviet capital. The Germans doubtless intended again to use its excellent communications lines in preparing for the spring campaign when milder weather and reinforcements might enable them to renew their offensive.

South of Mozhaisk the Russian advance has already bulged far to the west; cutting important railways and reaching to within 60 miles of Smolensk. The shape of the front in this region ill accords with any conceivable strategic defense line. While the Germans still hold most of the Ukraine, there too the Nazi lines have yielded somewhat to Russian pressure.

Even though Hitler has prudently refused to disclose the approximate location of his "stable line," the above considerations would indicate that Russian gains not "according to German plan" are constantly forcing new revisions of Hitler's strategy.

The Next Stand

With their key positions before Moscow gone, it appears unlikely that the Germans on the vital central sector can halt the steady plodding Russian advance anywhere east of Smolensk. Frozen ground prevents digging in and the Russians have already shown themselves superior to the Germans in light mobile warfare when snows and sub-zero temperatures render heavy equipment useless.

Just west of Smolensk are the battered bunkers of the "Stalin Line" pierced by the Germans last July. At that time successful Nazi enveloping movements through isolated breeches in the Soviet defense zone forced the Russians to abandon large segments of their lines where no direct fighting had taken place.

Since fortifications are deliberately built to withstand destruction it is highly unlikely that the retreating Russians succeeded at that time in utterly demolishing the fruits of 15 years of military engineering. Even though the "Stalin Line" was designed to resist attack from the west, its reconditioned remnants may yet provide the Germans with a formidable bastion, if they are forced back so far.

It is, of course, by no means certain that the Germans in their flush of overconfidence, took the precaution of making the necessary repairs and alterations last autumn when this was feasible. In wintertime, otherwise, the task may prove beyond the powers of Herr Fritz Todt and his labor gangs.

Not Like Napoleon's

The parallel between Hitler's and Napoleon's Russian campaigns, particularly their retreats from Moscow, has been overworked. In one respect the analogies are misleading. For whereas Napoleon's army literally melted away, Hitler's forces though battered are in the main still intact.

Neither the German casualties nor losses in equipment, as set forth in the Russian claims, which certainly do not seek to minimize the German reverses, are high or in any way comparable to the corresponding losses sustained by the Russians when they retreated. In Mozhaisk, for instance, despite the haste of the German evacuation, the Russians reported finding only 40-odd German trucks, a very negligible number compared to the size of the defending force. Still smaller are the number of prisoners claimed.

At no point have the Russians actually succeeded in cutting off and surrounding German forces of any considerable size, corresponding to the Russian pockets that were trapped by Nazi encirclement at Bialystock, Lwow and Kiev and elsewhere during the German advance. Each time the Germans are threatened with encirclement they have extricated themselves in the nick of time as at Mozhaisk.

Not a Military Rout

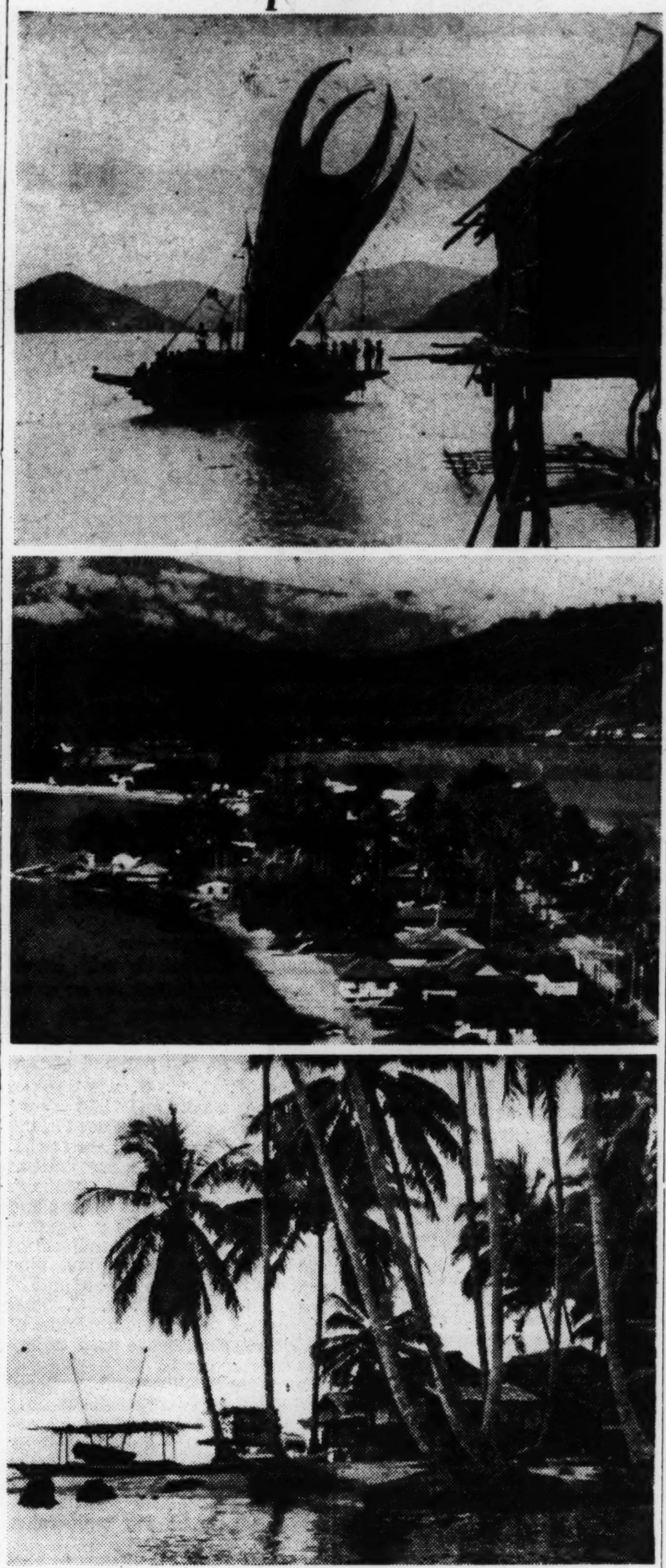
The inference is that the Germans in Russia while they are suffering serious setbacks have not met with military disaster. While they are not "withdrawing according to plan" their retreat is essentially an ordered retreat, with the threads of army organization still functioning. By no stretch of optimistic imagination can it be called a rout, which implies the breakdown of all army discipline, the severance of the link between the units and their commanding staffs, the transformation of the army into a rabble.

Defeated armies that are not destroyed sometimes have amazing powers of recuperation. That is why it would be even more dangerous to exaggerate the Nazi setbacks in Russia than to minimize them. It will take many such defeats to beat the mighty German war machine.

It is also rash to overestimate the effect of these setbacks on Nazi home morale. While the news from Russia has doubtless caused much gloom in Germany, it should be emphasized that the picture of the world which the average German citizen acquires from the controlled press and radio is in very different color from the picture Americans get.

Today the Germans are being told—and most of them probably believe it—that Japan has smashed the American and British navies, that the fall of Singapore will place the Japanese in command of the Indian Ocean as a prelude to Axis control of the seas and the breaking of the blockade, that oil, tin, and rubber will then be flowing into Germany. There are just enough elements of fact in the picture to lend these illusions the semblance of plausibility.

In Japanese Path



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New Guinea Scenes

These pictures illustrate the type of country the Japanese invaders will find on the half-Australian, half-Dutch island of New Guinea. Upper: A typical seacoast scene. Center: Salamaua, one of the main New Guinea towns near which the Japanese are reported to have landed. Lower: Another view of Salamaua.

Rio Sees Solidarity Despite Argentina

Continued from Page 1

sizable forces in the south to deal with any attempted coup.

Among the problems before Rio, one of the most immediate in terms of precautionary measures to be taken, is this one of how to prevent Naziism from repeating its familiar device of breaking countries up from within.

So important is the question of racial blocs that the agenda places it first among topics for detailed consideration under the heading: Protection of the Western Hemisphere. Means are being examined "for repressing alien activities brought about within the jurisdiction of each American Republic, tending to place in danger their peace and security."

Included is the stated objective of exchanging information and data regarding the presence in the Americas of "undesirable aliens."

In Brazil, Transocean has been deprived of most of its powers. It functions only in Rio and was forbidden to send dispatches beyond city limits.

Meio Dia, the Nazi propaganda sheet which was rabid and lurid, has been toned down until philosophical discussions of abstract, innocuous nature now fill columns formerly red hot with Naziism.

Lati's large new offices stand forlorn, with a few employees looking lost as they keep the place open and clear up its affairs.

Lid Clamped Down

So, even before Rio came to the point of action on alien penetration, past consultations and the trend of events had clamped down a pretty tight lid. Cut off from its last direct air link with Europe, the Nazi machine in South America is severely handicapped. Its agents are forced to try other contacts, such as secret radio stations—if and when they can be maintained—and by the use of indirect means.

Too much is recognized as being at stake for any carelessness or overconfidence to permit a disaster. The Nazis are known to have been preparing for years to take over South America from within. Whether their ramified plots have been effectively broken and scattered by the historic actions of Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, and other countries, is a question most delegates in Rio want to have answered without reservation, and answered right.

There is a familiar ring about Rio's preoccupation with subversive elements, for the subject has been to the fore actively ever since the Lima Conference of 1938. In Panama the need for tangible action had become more evident, and stronger resolutions resulted. In Havana, with Nazis swaggering everywhere as the conquerors of France and "imminent" conquerors of Britain, more teeth were put into the defensive provisions against fifth columns.

Even so, there were complaints of apathy, especially in application of these measures. South America, in pursuit of its declared policy of strict neutrality, hesitated to offend Berlin and Rome.

But the force of events has brought many changes. The contrast between now and only a few months ago is startling, hardly believable until you see it. Brazilian newspapers are filled with pro-Allied stories. Hitler is caricatured. The word has officially come down from headquarters to go along with the United States and with its friends.

Homeward Bound

LISBON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A number of Brazilian consuls and members of the diplomatic service already have left Italy to go home by way of Lisbon, it was learned yesterday, and in addition Brazilian consuls and diplomats in Germany and other European countries are packing up to leave, according to reliable reports received here.

The Argentine ambassador to Rome, Manuel Malbran, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Italian legation in Lisbon yesterday. Señor Malbran said he would fly on to Rome today unless instructed otherwise.

There are not many Argentines in Italy, and Señor Malbran said the majority of Italo-Argentines, having dual nationality, may find it difficult or impossible to leave Italy if war should be declared between Italy and Argentina.

Chile Confers

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 23 (AP)—President Mendez received the Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and the United States yesterday, discussing separately with each Chile's attitude toward severing relations with the Axis.

It was announced that the Brazilian Ambassadors, Samuel Souza Leao Gracie, who called first, supplied "information of great interest."

Libyan Drive

Continued from Page 1

fledged offensive against the British in the Libyan desert.

These quarters showed unconcealed surprise at the extent of the German advance in the face of reports last night from Cairo that the Germans had turned back.]

Meanwhile capture of the Axis fortress of Bardia on Jan. 2, netted the British far more than 10,000 tons of munitions and "staggering" quantities of other war material which the Germans and Italians had massed for a projected invasion of Egypt, according to Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of State in the Middle East, who has returned from a tour of Libyan battlefields.

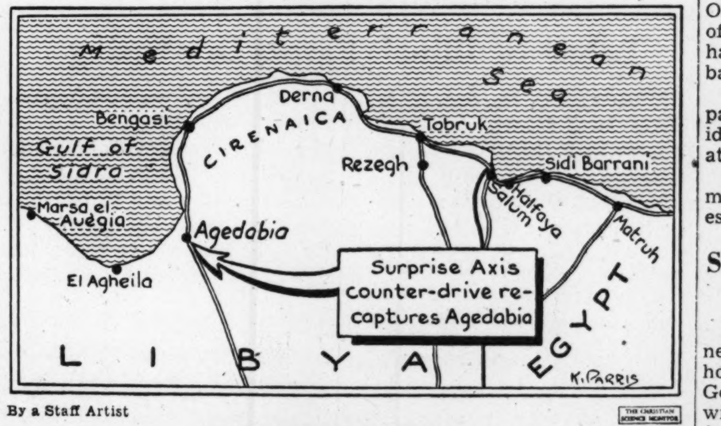
Captain Lyttleton was accompanied by William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special representative in this area.

Captain Lyttleton said that the many captured guns were proving especially valuable to the British.

Ship Reaches Sweden Safely With U. S. Cargo

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The new Swedish merchant ship Danaholm, 3,643 tons, arrived safely at Gothenburg, Sweden, yesterday with a heavy cargo of rice and American piece goods, the Swedish-American news exchange announced. The liner loaded its valuable cargo at New York and was granted a safe passage by belligerent nations.

On the African Front



By a Staff Artist

Tide of Battle Turns

Recapture of Agedabia by Axis forces was taken to indicate that Gen. Erwin Rommel's army in Libya may have launched a major counteroffensive against the British forces which have had recent successes.

Australia Asks Aid as Japanese Advance

Continued from Page 1

Guinea directly north of Australia was not disclosed immediately.

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde announced that the only confirmed landing in the Bismarck Archipelago east of New Guinea was at Kieta, principal city on Bougainville at the northern end of the Solomon Island chain.

Kieta is 250 miles southeast of Rabaul, Capital of New Britain, where radio communications with Australia were broken yesterday when 11 Japanese ships were seen offshore.

Harbor Not Entered

A later message, however, indicated that the ships—five troop transports, three cruisers, and other escort vessels—had not entered Rabaul Harbor up to 7 a. m. today. The ships first were sighted 45 miles offshore 18 hours earlier.

Japanese aerial activity was reported throughout the morning along the northeast coast of New Guinea. Bulolo reported planes overhead at 9:20 a. m. and the radio station there went off the air. Gasmata on the southeast coast also reported hearing planes overhead.

Thus the war was brought to territory lying at its nearest point only 100 miles from the Australian mainland, and a new link was forged in the chain of Japanese Pacific bases stretching south and east for 2,500 miles from Tokyo to the Solomon Island group.

Outlined as sharply as the threat to Australia itself, however, was the new danger to the United Nations' supply lines for the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore, and Burma.

Threat to Shipping

From bases on New Guinea and in the 750-mile long Solomon chain to the east the Japanese could command the Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea and force Allied shipping into a costly 3,000-mile detour south of the Australian mainland.

The landings followed the pattern of other Japanese invasions, for they were preceded by days of concentrated air raids which culminated yesterday in attacks ranging from Rabaul east to Tulagi on Florida Island in the Solomons.

First warning of the threatened landings came in a radio message from Rabaul yesterday reporting 11 Japanese ships only 45 miles off shore. Half an hour later radio communication with Rabaul was broken.

Dutch Score 12 Hits

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dutch heavy bombers and dive-bombers scored 12 direct hits on eight Japanese warships and transports in the Macassar Straits between the islands of Borneo and Celebes, it was announced officially today.

A communiqué released through the news agency Aneta said 660-pound bombs were dropped directly on a large warship, a heavy cruiser, a smaller cruiser and a large transport, while dive-bombers scored with their 175-pound bombs on a destroyer and three transports.

The Dutch suffered no losses, it was announced.

[Such a force of Japanese warships in those waters indicated the Japanese might be sending a fleet of transports, perhaps to Balik Papan, on the east coast of Borneo, where the Dutch have destroyed valuable oil wells and oil stores.]

The Netherlands East Indies Command announced in its regular communiqué that Dutch aircraft yesterday attacked Kuching, Japanese-occupied Capital of Sarawak, again bombing storage yards which were set on fire.

The Dutch also said 27 enemy fighters attacked the airdrome at Palembang, on the Island of Sumatra, this morning and wounded two persons.

Counteroffensive

SINGAPORE, Jan. 23 (AP) — British, Australian and Indian soldiers who have checked the main Japanese Army for three days, threw their full weight today into a counteroffensive which stretched some 80 miles across the State of Johore.

Artillery was in action on the eastern Malay coast; forward troops were fighting the Japanese in the center and in western Malaya, which held the greatest threat to Singapore, the Australians and British were locked in close quarter fighting with the Japanese.

The British Command communiqué acknowledged that there were indications the Japanese were filtering into the coastal regions in the Batu Pahat area, 60 miles northwest of Singapore, but the main action was being fought out around Bukit Payong, a hill area some nine miles north of Batu Pahat.

The Japanese were throwing planes over all sections of the front and once more raided Singapore.

[A military commentator in London said the Japanese infiltrations eastward from the Batu Pahat area probably meant an attempt at a pincer movement to join with other Japanese forces seeking to press the British back in the central sector. He added the British positions appeared relatively unchanged, with the heaviest fighting under way in in the Batu Pahat sector.]

Based on the official British report today, the front ranging from 60 to 70 or more miles above Singapore, shaped up roughly as follows:

From the western anchor around Batu Pahat eastward to the Chaah area in the center, about 70 miles north of Singapore and some 25 miles northwest of Kluang; thence northeastward to the Mersing area on the eastern coast, 65 miles north of Singapore.

Australians have studied every bit of the ground in the area between Mersing and Endau, 25 miles to the north of Mersing, and the Japanese push down the coast brought those forces into play. To the west of Mersing lies a dense jungle through which correspondents at the front said the enemy would be forced to hack his way every step if he attempted a flanking movement on the east coast.

On the central front in the Chaah area, forward elements were in contact with the Japanese and fighting was in progress.

The Japanese were said to have stepped up their activity in the Batu Pahat section—and there the main battle was joined.

The British Command said a small formation of British fighters encountered a superior force in the Yongpeng area, northeast of Batu Pahat, and one British fighter was missing after the engagement.

Burma Withdrawal

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 23 (AP)—British troops faced with superior Japanese forces are being withdrawn from the mountain areas east of Moulmein, Burma, it was announced today as the Japanese moved to within 26 miles of the Gulf of Martaban port.

Fighting with the Japanese are Thai troops.

The British were said to be moving their forces back to points where transport and communications were better.

Moulmein, the latest objective of troops driving westward from Thailand, was raided by Nipponese fliers yesterday. Seven civilians were killed.

The port of the Burma panhandle is about 60 miles from the nearest point of the Thai border and is 170 miles north of Tavoy, which the Japanese captured early this week.

U. S. Fliers in Raid

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 23 (AP)—In the first combined operation by the American volunteer group and the Chinese Air Force, 15 American fighter planes took part in a major assault yesterday on the Japanese base at Hanoi, Capital of Indo-China, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today from Kunming (Yunnanfu).

The raid, first full-scale Chinese aerial offensive against Indo-China, was carried out by 57 planes—27 Chinese bombers and 15 fighters in addition to the American planes. All the planes returned to their base.

[American and British fliers smashed mass air raids by more than 60 Japanese planes on the Rangoon area today and shot down about one-third of the attacking force, it was announced from Rangoon.]

Turkey Bans Nazi Paper Devoted to Propaganda

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Turkey has banned the sale of the German propaganda news magazine Signal, distributed by the millions over Europe, Reuters said today in a dispatch from Ankara.

British Hail Plugging of Leak

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A "very irritating leak" in the British blockade has been plugged through suspension of the Italian air line to Brazil, Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, declared today.

"The most important Axis exports by this channel were propaganda and 'Fifth Columnists,'" Mr. Dalton told a London Guildhall audience, adding that every plane to South America carried "about a ton" of mail and freight, proof of the value the Axis placed on propaganda.

Mr. Dalton said the Brazilian Government had "applied the pressure" to suspend operation of the air line, which linked "Rome and the Argentine Republic by way of Spanish West Africa, the Cape Verde Islands and Brazil."

"The air line was not a commercial enterprise," Mr. Dalton continued. "The pilots were members of the Italian Air Force. Their duties included the observation and reporting of movements of our shipping. We know they made reconnaissance flights and were in touch with enemy submarines."

Argentina's Stand Defined

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 23 (AP)—Acting President Castillo said last night Argentina was "in solidarity with American nations, but we do not agree that an attack on one of the nations of the Americas signifies that all the others should take a position of belligerency."

"From outside, it is easy to say 'Let's go to war,'" said Señor Castillo, "but it is the responsibility of a Government to view things in another manner, at least with greater responsibility."

The acting President expressed belief that the Rio de Janeiro Conference will, however, be successful due to the willingness of some participants to "sacrifice some positions."

Señor Castillo, asserting he lacked official knowledge of the formula proposed at Rio de Janeiro for breaking relations with the Axis, said Argentina's position was "actually the same" as that at the previous Lima and Havana Pan-American Conferences.

"As everybody knows," he said, "the position we defend in Rio is not improvised or conditioned upon recent happenings. On the contrary, it is a reaffirmation of the traditional attitude of the country's international policy."

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MacArthur's Lines Face Unceasing Enemy Waves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In an attempt to overcome heroic American-Filipino tenacity with sheer weight of numbers and equipment, the Japanese are now throwing ceaseless waves of assault troops against the defensive lines of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Bataan Peninsula, the War Department announced today.

Ignoring the great number of casualties suffered in this type of warfare, the Japanese are depending upon their overwhelming numerical superiority, with some sources here estimating that the defenders are now facing from 200,000 to 300,000 enemy troops.

Meanwhile, Joaquin M. Elizalde, the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, has warned that this country must expect complete Japanese occupation of the Philippines which he termed but "a matter of time."

The Japanese conquest will demand immense sacrifices of men and materiel but it is bound to succeed because of the preponderance of enemy power and the "exhaustion" of General MacArthur's troops, Mr. Elizalde said. He predicted that this conquest would prolong the war by at least two years.

The estimates of Japanese strength are based on the War Department's announcement yesterday that the Japanese commander in the Philippines, Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Houima, had sent the entire Japanese 14th Army to Luzon Island. Although Army sizes vary between nations and within nations, the Japanese force on Luzon is thought to contain several hundred thousand men.

The exact wording of the War Department communiqué reveals that "the Japanese are continuing to launch heavy attacks on General MacArthur's position on the Bataan Peninsula. The enemy's assault troops are being strongly reinforced. Nevertheless, all Japanese attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses. Apparently the enemy has adopted a policy of continuous assaults, without regard to casualties, hoping by great superiority in numbers to crush the defending forces."

The communiqué also announced that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in the Far East, had "warmly congratulated" General MacArthur and his command for their magnificent defense of the Philippines.

"Reports from Mindanao disclose that the Japanese troops occupying Davao have organized a local military force composed of some 10,000 Japanese residents of that community," the Department stated.

Materials Available

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Treasury announced last night that the war with Japan stopped shipment of $16,000,000 of vital materials, originally destined for areas now occupied by Japan, and is now available for American needs.

The items, located mostly on West Coast docks, included parts of airplane engines, automobile parts, copper wire, tires, paper, tinplate, and locomotive parts.

Australia Warned It Faces Situation of Great Gravity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 23—The statement made by Michael Francis Forde, Australia's Army Minister, acting as Deputy Prime Minister during Mr. Curtin's visit to West Australia, that the Commonwealth was facing a situation of enormous gravity has made a profound impression on all Australians.

Mr. Forde said in a radiocast: "For the first time in history Australian territory (New Britain, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands) has been attacked, and foreign invaders are trying to gain a footing on our shores.

"The Australian militia is probably being in battle for the first time.

"The enemy intends to get bombing bases within reach of the Australian mainland.

"We can be certain that just as the day for the treacherous attack on Hawaii was marked down on Japanese plans, so is the planned attack on the Australian cities and towns.

"There can be no doubt that we shall hear the roar of cannon along the coast of this country."

The main anxiety of the Australians relates to the possibility of the Japanese rapidly extending their bases southward as far southward as the Fiji Islands.

If this were achieved, Japan's bombing front extending from Madan, Northwestern Sumatra through North Borneo, the Celebes, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Fiji cuts right across Australia's sea route to Singapore and India. It also threatens the supply line from America.

Thus, while the Australians are determined to do their share in halting the Japanese, they hope that outside assistance will be available to check the Japanese southward hop from island to island.

The Australian public is bewildered at the apparent inactivity of the Allied naval forces, but is in hopes that a regrouping is in process behind the blanket of silence which will result in offering crushing resistance to the Japanese before the plan of encirclement is completed.

Portugal to Defend Timor

LISBON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Portuguese troops have sailed from Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, for the East Indies island of Timor, after Portuguese conversations with Britain, "to take charge of the defense of the part of the island that belongs to Portugal," an official announcement said yesterday.

The announcement, issued by the Premier's department, said that Portugal had ordered forces to sail from Lourenço Marques to Timor. "These forces," the statement said, "had already been prepared to take charge of the defense of Portuguese Timor."

It was added that the 6,365-ton Portuguese transport ship Joao Belo would be convoyed on the journey by a warship.

[Australian and Netherlands troops occupied the Portuguese half of Timor in mid-December. The other half of the island is Dutch, and the Allies considered its security threatened with Japan's entrance into the war and its thrust southeastward. Japanese submarines were seen off the coast and an invasion was regarded as imminent.

Although the Portuguese Government at first formally protested, the press favored continued friendship with Britain.

The German Radio reported on Dec. 26 that the Joao Belo had by then sailed from Lourenço Marques for Portuguese Timor with 1,100 Portuguese soldiers.]

Snow, Sub-Zero Cold Increase Distress In Much of Europe

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—One of the most intense cold waves in years is adding to the hardships of war-torn Europe.

Traffic is paralyzed in many places, schools are closed and thousands are suffering from lack of adequate clothing and fuel.

The countries of Central and Southeastern Europe are hardest hit. Temperatures range from zero Fahrenheit to 20 degrees below, and severe snowstorms add to the difficutlies. Dispatches from Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Italy all mention subzero weather.

The snow is particularly deep in Rumania and Bulgaria, where train traffic has been severely handicapped. All traffic on the Danube River has been halted by ice.

Schools in Bulgaria are closed until Feb. 1 as a result of temperatures falling to 14 below. In Northern Italy temperatures have fallen to 13 below.

Snow has been falling steadily for five days in parts of Turkey and in some parts of Rumania for ten days. In Turkey schools have been closed for a week.

Million Children Face Starvation In Greece, Report Says

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—One million children in Greece are facing famine because their country is unable to draw on its neighbors as in normal times and is occupied by an Axis army already hard-pressed to provide itself with supplies, the Tribune de Génève has reported.

The newspaper declared that Rumania which formerly was "legendarily rich now knows the bread card; Yugoslavia's economic unity has been smashed; Bulgaria, which now has become a major maneuvering point for troops in the Balkans, also is concerned. Only Turkey endeavors to help the suffering of her ancient ally, but is restrained because she must count on the possibility of serious surprises."

Egypt is planning to take 20,000 Greek children, the Tribune reported, but added that "there are a million more" in addition to "old people and soldiers exhausted by a hard campaign. The entire population already is enduring the agonies of famine."

Draft-Age Army Enlistees Must Not Be in Key Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Volunteers of draft age will no longer be accepted by the Army unless they can prove they do not occupy key positions in war industries.

Effective Feb. 1, War Department officials said, men 20-44 will have to present written evidence that they are not holding technical or key jobs in war production before Army recruiting officers will permit their enlistment.

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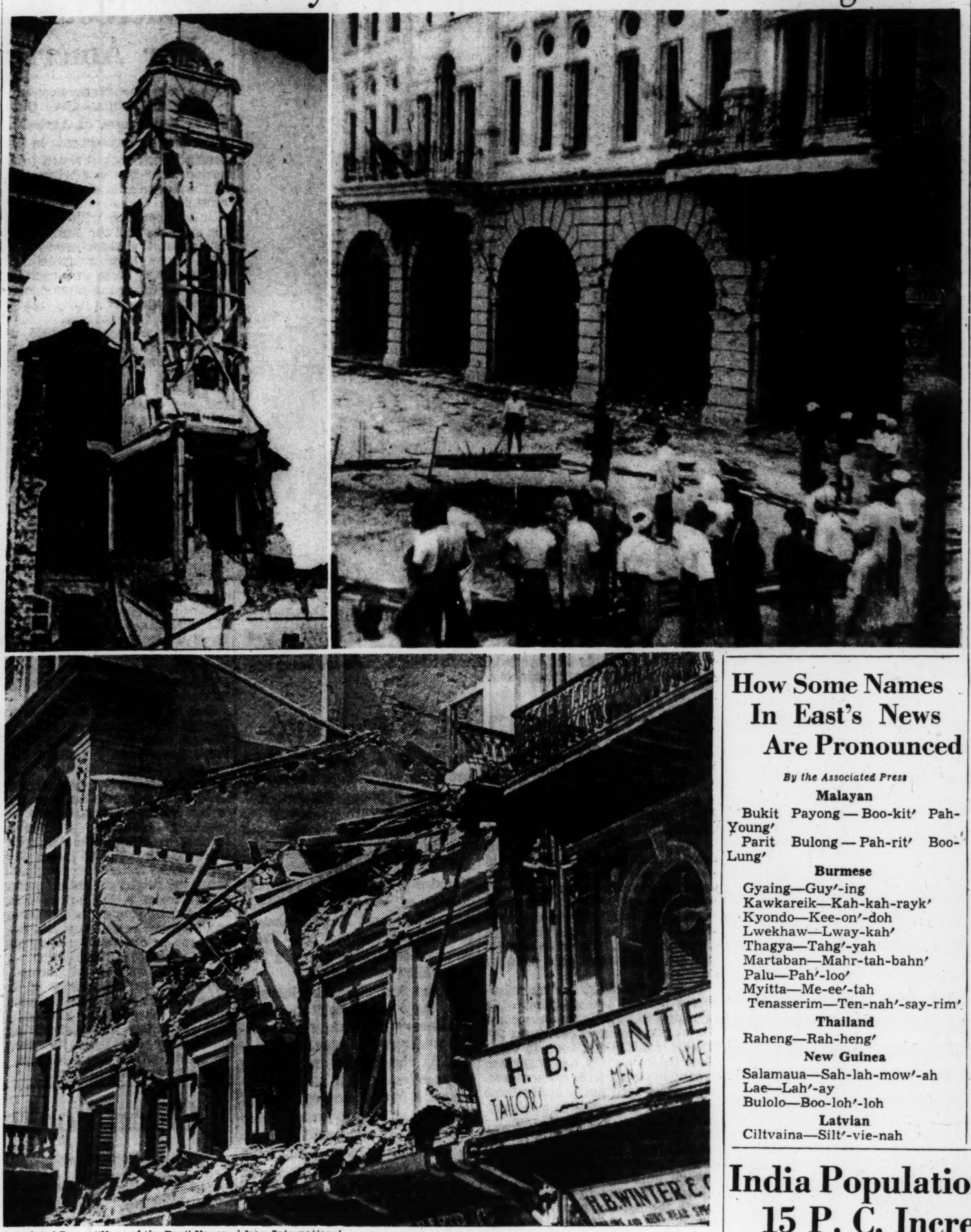
How Democracy's 'Anchor' in Far East Is Taking It



Associated Press; "News of the Day" Newsreel from International

Singapore Gets a Taste of Aerial Warfare

Upper left: This shell of a building tower is a result of the first Japanese raid on Singapore. A bomb fell on a near-by structure and this damage was done by the concussion and flying shrapnel. Upper right: Singapore residents examine a bomb crater in famous Raffles Square. A damaged building is shown in the background. Lower: Another example of the damage caused by Japanese bombing attacks.

Tojo Courts Chungking

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (Official Radiocast Recorded by AP)—Addressing Parliament this afternoon, Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo reiterated Japanese willingness to accept any Chungking overtures for peaceful reconciliation if that regime changes its attitude.

He declared that, although Japan has been fighting Chungking for five years, it still regards China as a sister nation and has not changed its mind about receiving Chungking with open arms if it only rectifies her mistaken ideas.

"Japan is chastising a spoiled child who was pampered by Anglo-America," the Premier stated.

He asserted that past faults in China would vanish with the disappearance of Anglo-American influence.

"Now is the time for China's leaders to awaken and I take this occasion to urge them to do so."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told the House of Representatives today that at the very outset of the war in the Pacific Japan had received assurances from the Soviet Government that Russia would observe her neutrality pact with Japan to the letter.

The Foreign Minister spoke a few minutes after Premier Tojo said "war is not won by money" and expressed confidence that Japan's resources in trained man power would offset the material resources of the United States.

He said Japan was assured of further triumphs "in greater East Asia" because it possesses the "man power, training and materials necessary for prosecution of the war."

In the first factor, which includes the quantity of men," Premier Tojo said, "Japan tops the world. That is the reason why I am not afraid of America, although I do not dismiss lightly the huge military expenditure called for in President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

"So long as we have men trained in 3,000 years of history, we will not be defeated by America which relies on material strength, because after all war is fought by men."

Koo Doubts Rumors

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to London, told a press conference today he doubted "very much" the rumors that China might conclude a separate peace with Japan.

He said that the "situation in Malaya and the South Seas in general gives us cause for anxiety," but that he knew the Government and the people were "confident of the ultimate outcome of the struggle."

Even if a statement about a separate peace had been made, he declared, "it would not in any way reflect either the feelings, the sentiments or the determination of the Chinese Government."

Rubber Defies 'Scorched' Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The "scorched earth" policy could not be successfully applied to Malayan rubber plantations in the path of invading Japanese armies, Sir John Hay, British rubber expert and a member of the International Rubber Regulation Committee, declared today.

"It's virtually impossible to destroy a rubber plantation," Sir John said in an interview. "You'd have to uproot the individual trees, and there are too many of them to attempt that. There are nearly 500,000,000 rubber trees in Malaya."

"However, the Japanese really had all the rubber supply they needed after they took over French Indo-China and Thailand," he asserted. "Indo-China and Thailand together produce 120,000 tons annually, and Japan's consumption has been at the rate of only 60,000 to 70,000 tons a year."

Sir John was not prepared to discuss steps taken by tin factory operators in Malaya, but said that when he was last there in 1938 plans had been made for the sinking of dredges in the open mines.

"It would take some time to make repairs," he said.

He estimated that 150,000 to 200,000 tons of rubber were at sea on the way to Allied countries, most of it for the United States, at the time of the Japanese invasion.

"The Dutch East Indies are still sending out shipments and their production is equal to that of Malaya," he declared.

Hawaiian 'Column' Warned of Attack

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mrs. George D. Quirk, wife of a United States Navy officer, said last night that Hawaiian Japanese were so sure Pearl Harbor and Honolulu would be theirs by nightfall of Dec. 7 that many of them moved into homes evacuated by Americans.

"When the owners returned, the Japanese occupants told them: 'This was your home, but it isn't any more,'" she related. "The Army took care of these Japanese."

Mrs. Quirk, in Honolulu at the time of the attack, spoke last night before 1,200 air-raid wardens.

"Two days before the attack," she said, "Japanese . . . were warned through a large cloud shown in their newspaper advertisements. No one knew what the sign meant except the Japanese."

On the day of the attack, Mrs. Quirk added:

"Japanese were found on buildings and telephone poles flashing signals. Some had baskets of carrier pigeons to release with messages, others short wave radio. Some tried to destroy gasoline tanks."

Makers Urge Ban On Two-Trouser Suits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The clothing industry recommended to the War Production Board yesterday that manufacture of two trouser suits be stopped for the duration of the war.

Presenting the proposal as one of a series of measures which would save an estimated 25 or 30 per cent in cloth production, the industry representatives declared that 40 per cent of the 25,000,000 suits made in the United States last year were two trouser jobs.

As additional means of conserving wool supplies, the industry has proposed elimination of vests on all double breasted suits, elimination of cuffs on trousers, and elimination of patch pockets and trouser pleats. The recommendations also contemplate shortening the average length of overcoats about three inches and cutting about one inch off the average length of a suit coat.

All Details of This Story Undisclosed

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Jan. 23

The Tokyo radio broadcast this report on what it described as the progress of the Japanese campaign on the Bataan Peninsula of Luzon Island:

"Our forces are advancing to an undisclosed position, after crossing an undisclosed river. This was accomplished by a great undisclosed division."

The CBS listening post picked up the radiocast.

British Opinion Divided On Best Airdrome Defenses

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—Despite Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that problems of British airfield defense had been solved by forming a new special defense "regiment," there is still strong criticism of methods employed.

There is a strong feeling here that it takes airplanes to defend airplanes and that the formation of special flying units for this purpose is more important than training fresh formations of ground troops.

A notable advocate of this view is George M. Garro-Jones, Labor Member of Parliament for Aberdeen, who was loudly cheered in the House of Commons yesterday when, in criticism of the fresh defense setup, he said, "We ought to have mobile air units."

"These," he said, "should consist of troop-carriers, light tank carriers, parachute carriers, and even gliders, distributed all over the country in small units so that it could be said that not one of the vital airdromes with within more than 15 minutes reach 20 such units could give us this assurance—of a strong counterattacking force."

The bitter lessons of Malaya and other Far Eastern territories emphasize the force of Mr. Garro-Jones' contention that "it is perfectly useless to say that zone defense will be able to deal with an attacked airdrome in a few days. It is a matter of 10, 20, or 30 minutes."

He emphasized that the Germans have at least 10 air-borne divisions which can move 50 times faster than the mechanized formations constituting Britain's mobile reserves on the ground.

Indifference Scored

The new RAF regiment scheme is strongly assailed also on the grounds that it involves fresh complexities of administrative machinery that in fact it still depends on the dual control it has been designed to eliminate, and that the respective responsibilities of the Royal Air Force and Army are not clearly defined.

Widespread doubts as to whether Parliament takes this matter of airfield defense seriously enough have been aroused by the fact that only 30 members out of 615 saw fit to attend yesterday's debate on a subject that brought to light some fantastic experiences of investigators.

Flight Lieut. H. V. A. M. Raikes disclosed, for example, that after Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in a recent speech that the airdromes would be defended with pikes if need be, supplies of these medieval weapons — a long wooden shaft with a steel head used before the bayonet was invented — were actually requisitioned for the defense of certain flying fields.

In Britain now there are more than 500 military airdromes, and quite apart from the question of attack they have to be protected against sabotage. That some of them are so protected only in theory is the obvious explanation why two Nazi prisoners managed to fly a plane away from one of them in an unsuccessful attempt to escape back to Germany and why a gang of small boys recently did considerable damage among the planes on the same field before being caught by a passing policeman.

Capt. Harold Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, in reply to detailed criticism, admitted official disquiet about the security conditions at certain airdromes, but said that now sentries had been ordered to fire without challenge on certain fields under certain conditions," and therefore snoopers will be snooping at their own risk in the future.

Makeup of Defenders

He also divulged that airdrome garrisons under the new scheme will contain 15 per cent trained fighting men from the RAF regiment as hard cores and the other 85 per cent will be "backers up" from the general ground staff. A large proportion of the "airmen's army" has been already enlisted and picked men from both the Army and the Air Force are being selected to work with it.

Points put forward in favor of the system that Air Secretary Sinclair outlined yesterday are that it merges the land defense of airdromes into the military defense of the country as a whole, that it minimizes problems of dual control, that it makes a minimum call on the Army "now preparing to take the offensive on the Continent," that it makes no heavy special call on the fighter command responsible for the protection of Britain in the sky, that it links the local defenders of airdromes into one service, and permits a direct chain of responsibility from the Air Council down to Station Commander, while leaving the broader aspects of local defense under the control of the Army, which also commands the Home Guard.

All the same, Mr. Garro-Jones' recommendation for a special Air Force Command to protect airdromes is compelling a good deal of attention. It has been proved conclusively that one important aspect of airdrome defense in actual war is the ability to recapture a lost field quickly from the air-borne enemy before he can establish his own air force there. And this can obviously be done best from the air with specially trained and equipped formations.

How Some Names In East's News Are Pronounced

By the Associated Press

Malayan

Bukit Payong — Boo-kit' Pah-Young'
Parit Bulong — Pah-rit' Boo-Lung'

Burmese

Gyaing—Guy'-ing
Kawkareik—Kah-kah-rayk'
Kyondo—Kee-on'-doh
Lwekhaw—Lway-kah'
Thagya—Tahg'-yah
Martaban—Mahr-tah-bahn'
Palu—Pah'-loo'
Myitta—Me-ee'-tah
Tenasserim—Ten-nah'-say-rim'

Thailand

Raheng—Rah-heng'

New Guinea

Salamaua—Sah-lah-mow'-ah
Lae—Lah'-ay
Bulolo—Boo-loh'-loh

Latvian

Ciltvaina—Silt'-vie-nah

India Population 388,800,000; 15 P. C. Increase in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Preliminary reports of the census taken in India in 1941, which have been published here recently, show the total population is 388,800,000, of whom 200,928,000 are males and 187,872,000 are females. Of these, 295,827,000 are in the Provinces of British India, and 92,973,000 in the States and Agencies.

Compared with 1931, the total population increased by 50,681,000, or by 15 per cent. Between 1921 and 1931 the increase was 10.6 per cent. The increase in the Provinces was slightly larger (by nearly 1 per cent) than in the States and Agencies. Baluchistan was the only census area to show a decrease in population. The ratio between male and female population remain virtually unchanged—51.68 per cent males, as against 51.55 per cent in 1931.

The largest percentage increases in the Provinces were Delhi (44.1 per cent), North West Frontier Province (25.2 per cent), Punjab (20.4 per cent), and Bengal (20.3 per cent); in the States and Agencies, Punjab States (21.4 per cent), Travancore (19.1 per cent), and Cochin and Rajputana (18.1 per cent each).

Figures for literacy show a striking increase during the decade. An exact comparison is not possible from the preliminary tabulations, but the percentage of literates is more than 12, as compared with under 7 in 1931.

Calcutta, instead of Bombay, as previously, now heads the list of Indian cities, with a total population of 2,100,000, compared with 1,140,000 in 1931, an increase of 968,000, or nearly 85 per cent. Bombay's population is 1,490,000, showing an increase of 327,000, or 28.2 per cent. Ahmedabad now occupies sixth place instead of seventh, Delhi has dropped from sixth to seventh, Cawnpore has advanced from eleventh to eighth, Lucknow has declined to tenth against eighth, and Karachi is now twelfth on the list compared with tenth.

Freighter's Crew Hailed for Mutiny

By the Associated Press

A muntinious crew that threw its officers into the brig to prevent their vessel from reaching Japan after the Pearl Harbor attack was given a hero's welcome in a Pacific Ocean port today.

The crew of Russians, Chinese and Dutch aboard the Japanese-chartered freighter took it safely into an undisclosed port, authoritative sources reported, and turned the Japanese officers over to United States authorities.

The epic began when a Russian radio operator received reports of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The freighter was only 20 miles off the Japanese coast, en route to Yokohama with 4,000 tons of coal. Rather than go to the Japanese officers, he took the word to his fellow Russians. They enlisted the Chinese and Dutch in overpowering the officers.

The flight to a safe port was made difficult by rough seas and vanishing provisions, but the residents hailed the mutineers at the voyage end.

Neither ship's identity nor the port could be disclosed under United States Navy regulations.

Batavia Forbids Civilians Able To Work to Quit City

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 23 (AP)—All civilians able to perform war work were forbidden today to leave Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies.

The Government decree, issued as the Japanese invasion pushed gradually toward this island of Java, provided penalties up to five years in prison and 10,000-guilder (about $5,000) fines for civilians who disobey the order.

The decree covers all persons assigned to civilian war work, all persons connected with any vital organization or industry, all who have been assigned by the Governor-General to important non military functions, all persons possessing special knowledge or experience for non-military duties and all who have joined air raid services or the Red Cross.

Ludwig Anticipates Nazi Foils' Uprising

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 23 (AP)—Revolution—not in Germany, but in Italy and the occupied countries—will be the undoing of Hitler, Emil Ludwig, the German biographer, believes.

"The inborn obedience of the German people, their will for sacrifice, their lack of any revolutionary spirit and the fear of a new Versailles keep them fighting," he told a meeting of B'nai B'rith last night.

"Germany will be beaten by sea power, by blockade, by revolt within the conquered nations, by an Italian revolution and by lack of any modern social or moral ideals," he concluded, adding:

"And the Prussian generals will get rid of Hitler."

Norse Are Reported Suffering Reprisal

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—German authorities in Norway have sent to the Russian front prominent Norwegians arrested in reprisal for British Commando raids on Norway, Norwegian sources in London said last night.

Among those arrested, it was said, were Aides-de-Camp to King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav, the son of the explorer Fridtjof Nansen, Sir Thomas Fearnley, shipping magnate, and Johan H. Andersen, a member of Parliament and President of one of Norway's largest firms.

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Air Superiority Forecast In 'Report to Nation'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—In a "Report to the Nation" on America's armament effort in the last 18 months, the Office of Facts and Figures said yesterday that "good strong foundations" had been laid for the greatest war program in history and that the United States and Britain would soon outstrip the Axis in plane output.

"More important," said the overall review prepared at President Roosevelt's request, "we shall have the plant capacity to increase our production to the point where we can seize control of the air in all areas of the world struggle."

Stressing that only a "beginning" had been made and that many mistakes would have to be corrected, the 20,000-word report listed great strides in output of ships, tanks, guns and ammunition, placed the Army's ultimate goal in enlisted strength at 7,000,000, men and described lend-lease aid as having grown from a trickle to a stream that would soon be a river.

(The Office of Facts and Figures was established several months ago by the President to supervise the issuance of defense information releases by all Government agencies. It is headed by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress.)

1,000 Planes for British

The report said that the Navy had 346 combat ships under construction when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor to add to the 345 already built, that preparations were under way to meet any Axis push eastward by construction of bases in the Western Pacific area, and that the Army ferrying command, with $50,000,000 of lend-lease funds for servicing and delivery costs, had already delivered more than 1,000 planes purchased by the British for use in all theaters.

Noting that the aim is to step up the rate of spending for war production from the little more than one fifth of the national income reached last month to more than half, the report said:

"That means the mobilization of every available man, woman, dollar, and thing—every plant, tool, machine, and bit of material to contribute to our total war effort. Literally, our military strength will depend upon what we, the people, can do without."

Summary of Results

Here are some of the production gains and forecasts outlined in the report covering the period from the fall of France to Pearl Harbor:

1. Nearly three times as many weapons and supplies of war will be produced this year as in the last 18 months. (Actual figures were withheld.)

2. Production of planes and tanks this year will equal that of Hitler in all the years before 1939 "when he was preparing to conquer the world," and "we are already on our way to outbuilding the world."

3. Output of tanks and other combat vehicles is now more than three times as large as a year ago; guns of all types almost five times as large.

4. Army plane production not only has been stepped up to a point where, with Britain's, it will soon exceed that of the combined Axis, but the American Army now has four types of combat planes "better than anything yet produced abroad, so far as is known."

5. The Army has undergone a six-fold expansion in man power and has made "remarkable progress toward its 32 fold expansion in munitions."

6. When Japan struck in Hawaii, the Navy had 17 battleships built and 15 building; 7 aircraft carriers built and 11 building; 37 cruisers built and 54 building; 171 destroyers built and 193 building; 113 submarines built and 73 building.

7. A total of 2,000 planes have been added to the Navy's strength, and under construction at the end of 1941 were 96 naval auxiliaries, 243 mine craft, 225 patrol boats and other floating equipment.

8. Contracts have been let for 999 of the 2,000 merchant ship program, with 1,800 expected to be finished by the end of 1943. Two ships a day will soon be turned out and 750,000 men will be working at this task when the program gets into full swing. Crews must be found for about 800 ships, so 25,000 seamen and 6,300 officers are to be trained for this service.

Aid for China and Russia

Declaring that lend-lease shipments must be converted from a stream to a "river, a torrent, and then a flood," the report said that although heavy machinery, arms, and ammunition, and materials for the new railroad to connect with the Burma Road have been shipped, aid to China is "far from adequate."

Russia, it added, has been promised $1,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid by June. These shipments, including large quantities of oil and gasoline, are expected to be increased rapidly.

The report said the millionth ton of lend-lease food had arrived in England, thwarting Hitler's attempt to "starve England into submission."

"To Great Britain," it went on, "have gone guns, tanks, medical supplies, raw materials and machine tools. These necessities are to go also to Australia, New Zealand, India, and South Africa. Several hundred American tanks already are in combat in the North African campaign."

Describing the struggle to build new factories and expand existing ones to convert the peacetime machinery to war production, the report said the Government and private industry had invested $7,000,000,000 for this purpose and planned to boost steel ingot capacity by 10,000,000 tons a year, aluminum by 700,000,000 pounds, and magnesium by 350,000,000 pounds.

"But even these totals are inadequate for the 1943 objective of 125,000 planes a year," it said.

Machine tool production should reach $1,200,000,000 this year as against only $150,000,000 in June, 1940, the report continued.

Under the caption "The Labor Front," the report declared precious time had been lost by defense strikes—160 of them of "primary significance"—but that the Pearl Harbor attack "brought a swift and almost unanimous response from labor."

Army Asks Billions for Planes For 'Offensive Knockout Blow'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—An urgent request by Army officials for a $12,525,872,474 appropriation to construct 33,000 planes in preparation for "our offensive knockout blow" was sent to the House today—and speedy approval was taken for granted.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, said the program was necessary to build up an air force both for the United States and its Allies.

Testimony by General Arnold and other officials, made public, showed that $7,144,056,340 of the fund—the largest single military appropriation in the history of Congress—would go for complete airplanes. Another 1,547,948,529 has been allocated for armament, aircraft cannon, small arms ammunition, bombs, and pyrotechnics.

Spare engines and parts will require almost $1,900,000,000, and new facilities to expedite production of the planes will take another $933,000,000. About $1,000,000,000 will be spent on supplies of the Signal Corps and Chemical Warfare service.

No Need to Apologize

General Arnold said the requested program, except for heavy bombers, was a continuation of the present rate of production and was made before President Roosevelt asked Congress for 60,000 planes in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943.

Disclosing that the pending appropriation would cover procurement of 23,000 combat planes and 10,000 training craft, General Arnold testified that he could not agree with a report of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee which asserted that relatively few of the Nation's planes were on a par with Axis craft and that there had been too many production delays. The nation now is getting both quality and quantity plane production and need not "apologize to anyone in the world," General Arnold told the committee.

The General was quoted as saying that in plane research and development work, this country was "equal to most nations and ahead of a lot of them," while Brig. Gen. O. P. Echols, in charge of procurement, added:

"I think, from the best information we have, that I can say, without any hesitation, we are up to the Germans, and I think, in certain respects, we are ahead of them. I think the new pursuit planes are the best airplanes in the world, and I think in our heavy bombers that we are ahead of them."

Comparison of Planes

Replying directly to statements in that report, under questioning by committee members, General Arnold said it was true that he had said that the P-40 type of plane was no longer regarded as better than a good pursuit trainer. But since the original P-40, he said the P-40 A, B, C, D, E, and F had been developed and had been found very effective.

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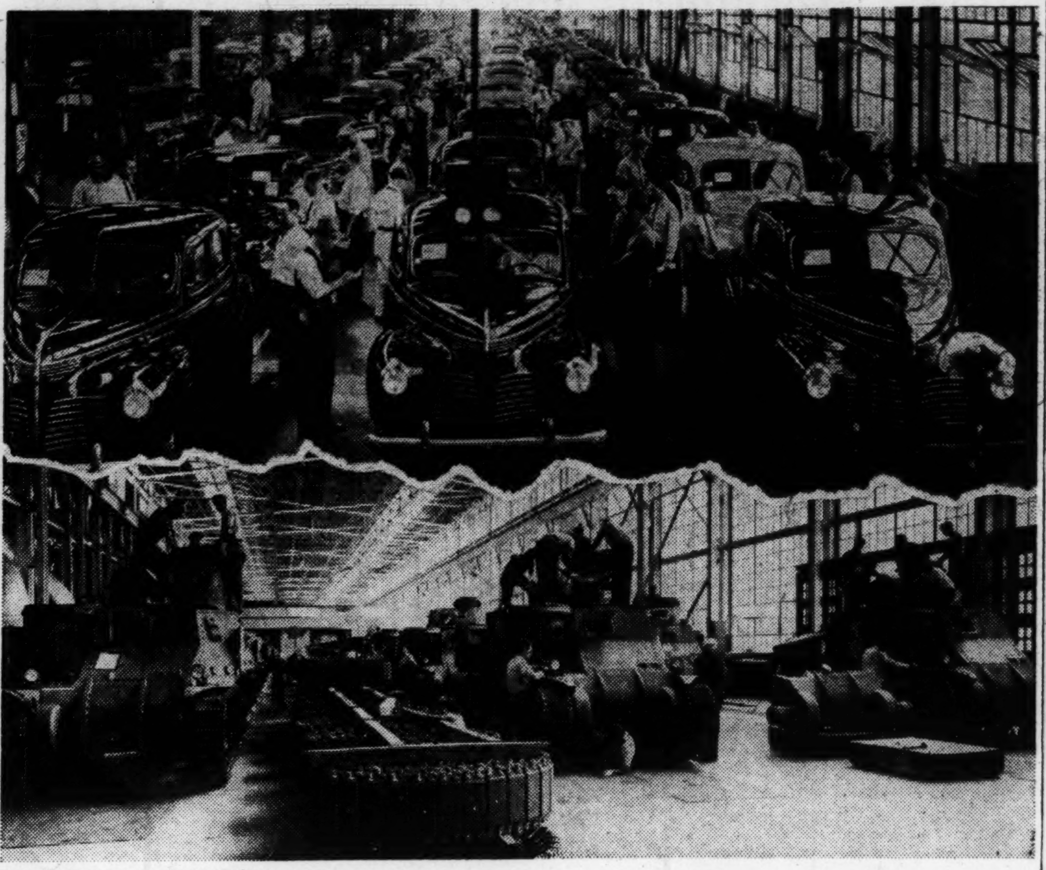

Chrysler Corporation; Ewing Galloway

Same Type of Men, Same Type of Assembly Line—But Different Products

This striking illustration of the conversion of the nation's automobile manufacturing plants to war production shows two of the Chrysler Corporation's plants in Detroit—before and after. In the upper picture pleasure cars are coming off a peacetime assembly line, while below finishing touches are being applied to 28-ton tanks which the Chrysler Company is now producing.

Auto Plants: Their Position in War Issue

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials, has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. A study of the situation has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, the results of which will appear in a series of articles, of which the first follows:

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 23—Although the automobile industry apparently has fallen short of the mark somewhere in the job of publicly stating its position in this business of conversion to war production, and has perhaps been remiss in other respects, it feels that there is a side to the story which, if properly told and heeded, would show that much of the hostile comment aimed at it today is unwarranted.

This is an attempt to report objectively on the automobile manufacturers' side of the story. It isn't an easy one to tell, because it deals largely with technical things, unfamiliar to the lay public.

For instance, it may not be readily clear, when you hear one firm admit that it has a number of idle gear cutters, why those gear cutters cannot be set to work at once making much-needed tanks. The answer is that these machines, made to order for automobile production, can't be used to make tanks, because they would break into a thousand pieces, or futilely groan to a stop, if applied to the massive parts of a 28-ton war monster.

Conversion of automobile plants to the manufacture of guns and shells, and airplanes and tanks is a matter of, first, getting the orders for precisely what is wanted; and second, finding or building the machinery and facilities for producing them as ordered.

Categorical Denial

The auto makers have lately been criticized for delay or reluctance, or both, in turning from the passenger car business to war business. It has been implied that they wanted to reap the profits from this automobile demand while the profiting was good, and refused to change over their facilities to make the war materials which are now so very much needed. They have specifically been criticized for not trying out the so-called Reuther Plan for conversion, as if that plan were something which merely had to be tried to be effective.

The auto makers unequivocably and categorically deny all this. The trouble has been, in the view of neutral observers who have had an opportunity to study not only labor's, but industry's position and claims on the spot, that the industry has failed to say much in a cohesive way about its position until goaded by printed labor union charges into making a public statement, built around a countercharge that labor has an ulterior motive.

First, why did the industry produce in 1941, when every facility was needed for defense or war production, more pleasure cars than at any time before in history except in 1929? The answer to that, the motor men say, is simply that they wanted to keep their plants operating on something, to give men jobs, and to satisfy public demand.

Few War Orders Then

For you see while they were making cars, answering the unusual public demand during the first part of the year, there were comparatively few war orders available. Up to March, 1941, a total of only $1,335,000,000 in war orders had been allotted the industry. Today there is over $5,000,000,000 worth on the books. And it must be remembered here that the mere signing of an order doesn't mean production. On Dec. 31, 1940, a mere $963,000,000 in orders had been allotted. Actual production on most of that could not start for from six to 18 or to 24 months. More than $3,000,000,000 worth of orders, three-fifths of the total, have come in since June, 1941.

The plants just couldn't close down and wait for Washington to act or for special machines to be built. They naturally kept on making cars. The public bought them and asked for more.

And here is an important point. The manufacturers could not themselves get together and agree to cut production. For one thing, even if they had there still would not have been enough war orders for them to work on for some time, and thousands would have been unemployed—but beyond that they would have been violating the monopoly laws. Thurman Arnold in Washington would have pounced on them.

But here is what the manufacturers believe is something of a clinching point. The motor companies just the other day asked the OPM for additional time to complete their January passenger car production quotas. In other words, productive facilities actually have been so far converted to war work within the past few months, under the plans that have been followed progressively from the very start of the emergency, that there aren't enough automobile producing facilities left today to make in one month the number of cars allowed for January, 204,848—as compared with a normal monthly production of over 330,000. They say they can make only 107,000.

As Fast as Possible

It can not be said, the motor makers insist, that they are doing something now that they said a year ago couldn't be done. They are doing now, rather, only what they expected they would be able to do when the orders came through and the buildings and machines were ready. They have from the start converted to war production as fast as possible every machine that could be converted, and which, when converted, could be put to work on available war goods orders.

The argument over labor's attempt to take advantage of the situation and edge its way into a position alongside the owners in management of the industry, though an important one, has tended to obscure the real issue, which is whether or not there has been delay in conversion, and if so, who's to blame.

Joint management is, of course, one of the objects of organized labor, at least of the more liberal elements. It is the cry of Communists, and of Socialists. It is, in other words, a controversial point, not something on which all objective, neutral experts and observers agree, not something toward which normal and natural progress under the accepted American system should necessarily be aimed. As a matter of fact, there are arguments against it. The present management points out logically that management is itself a technical operation, requiring the highest sort of specialized skills. Labor, or labor unions, or labor leaders are not, merely by being such, capable of taking part in this special job within industry. If and when a man becomes skilled enough in the special problems of management to take part in management, he becomes a part of management, and not, according to labor's own terms, any longer a part of labor.

The auto makers deny that labor has made any sort of "case" for consultation in the planning of production. And that brings us to the Reuther plan.

The Reuther Plan

Back in September, 1940, Walter Reuther, Director of the G. M. Division of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., proposed that industry pool and make use of all so-called "idle" machinery and thus produce 500 fighter planes a day. By idle he meant those used only part of the time. There were no "unused" machines in the industry. His proposal was just that, and not, as has been widely supposed, a general plan for conversion of all automaking facilities to the production of all sorts of war goods. He did not propose a reduction in automobile production Labor since, until very recently, has opposed any reduction in auto production. R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. head, wrote the President as late as July last year, opposing any such cut. Labor has merely wanted to increase the amount of industrial activity, which Mr. Reuther says can be done by making better use of existing facilities in the production of war goods. But Mr. Reuther, it must be remembered, was talking in 1940 only about making 500 fighter planes a day with "idle" machinery.

In the first place, the industry says, there was little if any "idle machinery" available for operation under such a plan. Machines used in the daytime for making automobiles, even if adaptable to some sort of war production, could not be set up so as to produce those war goods at night, and then be turned back to making autos the next day. In the second place, even if it were possible to use half of the machines full time for automobiles, only a small percentage of the remainder—some 12 to 15 per cent by actual count in one plant, and by estimate in others—could possibly be converted to any sort of war production. In the third place, the industry had no orders from Washington to make 500 planes, or anything else. The Army wanted bombers, not fighter planes. And even orders for these were not authorized for months. And when they were they couldn't be made in auto plants, on auto machines.

In short, the Reuther plan, the industrialists say, just wouldn't work. The trouble was, one official admitted to this writer, that at that time the industry did not explain to the public precisely why it would not work. On the contrary, it just said the plan wasn't workable and put it aside. The fact that it wasn't workable would have been, as it is now, a difficult thing to explain, but more of an effort could have been made, even this high motor official admits.

The fact remains, though, they claim, that the automobile industry could not be converted to making war goods under the plan Reuther proposed. It is not now being so converted, at least not at any faster a pace or to any greater extent than before. The stepped-up production which is becoming evident is a result of a perfectly natural process by which facilities began months ago have now reached the point of mass production. The tree, in other words, has begun to bear fruit. This writer has at various times in the recent year or so, and in years past, and particularly in recent weeks, spent many days studying the picture in Michigan. He believes that there is no war production operation under way in the motor industry today which could have been in operation under circumstances as they have existed.

Specific Orders Needed

One of those circumstances was the lack of orders and specific directions from Washington. The auto makers from the start have sought orders, have pleaded for orders and for specifications. Most manufacturers have had staffs in Washington doing nothing but working for such orders.

Nothing could be done without such specific orders. No machine could be converted or ordered or built, no plant could be converted or built, unless the manufacturer knew what he was to make, how many, what design, etc. The records will show that no manufacturer refused an order unless he saw that he just did not have and could not procure the facilities to handle it as it should be handled. On the other hand there are cases on record where manufacturers have waited vainly for months for directions and specifications, even after orders have been received. Then there are other reasons for delays out of the control of the manufacturers. The Ford bomber plant, for example, has been held up because of the inability to get priority orders on certain necessary pieces of structural steel.

Farmhouse Model Sought For America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The United States Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments in Wisconsin which look forward to the period after the war when many of the nation's farmhouses will be rebuilt.

In co-operation with homemaking specialists of the University of Wisconsin, the Department has rebuilt more than a dozen farm homes for State co-operators, whose housekeeping experiences in the new structures may set the standard for the country.

The project, started in 1935, was put up to Max J. LaRock and Otto E. Brunkow, USDA investigators, like this:

"Go find from the farmer himself just what kind of a home he wants. Show hom the advantages of a properly planned house, how it can save heating costs, how it can cut down the farm wife's necessary movements and time in the kitchen, how it can mean a healthier, happier life for everyone."

State Experts Help

The two started from Madison. They called on consultants from the University, among them a home economics professor, the State home-demonstration leader, and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture's Extension Division specialist in home management. With them, they discussed how old structures could be modernized for best results and efficiency.

One of the finest results is the George E. Richardson home at Verona, near here. The 120 acres there have been homeland to a Richardson since 1881.

Among tests the investigators make in a house to be remodeled is the taking of temperature and humidity readings at various heights in every room. A hygrothermograph set at 42 inches from the floor, for instance, approximates breathing height of a sitting person, and indicates to the farmer where he is getting proper air circulation, and where he needs to provide more windows or different building outlines to correct the circulation.

Another test is to fasten a pedometer to the ankle of the housewife, so it will click off every step she takes in the kitchen. In that way, the investigators reasoned, they could figure how much time and effort was saved in a properly designed kitchen.

Dole Forced on France By Closing of Plants

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Jan. 23—France is threatened with an immediate industrial and social crisis due to lack of raw materials, coal, and electric power. Many factories are on the point of closing down, depriving the country of needed goods and throwing factory workers out of jobs.

Foreseeing this danger, the Government before Christmas ordered a fortnight's holiday, with pay, for factory workers, while a desperate effort was made to round up raw materials and make emergency deliveries of coal. But the possible measures were found to be insufficient in face of the lack of raw materials and power, and now, a month later, an unfavorable crisis is regarded as approaching.

A rapid survey of all industrial concerns has been made and before the crisis becomes acute in every industry, materials and power are to be concentrated in the best-equipped factory which will work for all.

Joint Benefit Plan

To prevent suffering among the working population in regions which are forced to close down, a system a dole, met by the entire industry and the Government, is being applied.

That there is a prospect of serious suffering, however, is admitted, and it is probable that there will be a new wave of French unemployed going to Germany, where experienced workers are in demand.

The Government, in announcing the forced closing down of many factories, also has declared that it is trying to prevent a permanent diminution of French industries, as this would lead to a prolonged impoverishment of the country, the effect of which would be felt for many years, reducing France's productive power to a degree from which it would be hard to rise again.

Textiles Hardest Hit

The textile industry is the hardest hit. Lille and many other textile manufacturing regions, where for many generations industrial populations have produced famous varieties of textiles with established markets in all countries, have so little wool, cotton, and linen raw materials that there are many threatened with complete shutdown, which could through a long war lead to the loss of these industries.

To prevent this industrial catastrophe the industries are, through Government-organized committees pooling resources and power in order to keep going establishments producing certain world-known marks of superior fabrics.

Cut from many overseas markets, these same fabrics, in connection with Paris dressmaking establishments, are also encouraged to exhibit at the Leipzig Spring Fair, where they are preparing a display such as French manufacturers have never previously made in Germany, in an attempt to enlarge the European market for French goods.

Substitutes Developed

Substitutes for wool, cotton, linen, and jute are also being developed, the most successful being substitutes for linen. But the amount available is small in comparison with France's home market of a half a million tons of linen alone yearly.

But even where these substitutes are available, comparable in quality to artificial silk, the shortage of power is forcing the closing down of factories.

The Government is trying to counterbalance the industrial retrogression by intensifying agriculture, especially in developing the best breeds of cattle, sheep, and hogs. But here again the lack of fertilizer, feed, and fodder for domestic animals is causing hardship in wide farming areas.

Human consumption of grain and vegetables usually fed to animals and fowl has caused so great a shortage that the Minister of Agriculture, Pierre Caziot, is forced to take exceptional measures to be certain that there is even enough left by spring to assure seeding.

Grain shortage is shown even in the case of bird seed, which is monopolized by pie and pastry bakers to replace other flour forbidden them, so that pet birds are deprived of their usual nourishment.

Meanwhile on the human food side, M. Caziot foresees an increasing shortage in fats and oil, the present restrictions on which cannot be safely reduced, according to diet standards.

Unless some measure of developing more vegetable oils is devised, he says, rationed fats will have to be radically reduced again before the end of the year.

China Looks Ahead to Postwar Problems

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Jan. 23—Conversations with leading Chinese Government officials reveal the fact that postwar problems are seriously occupying them.

It is being realized in China that the war will last much longer than most Chinese had expected a short while ago, and that it will put the nation's morale to further severe tests and necessitate a much more thorough mobilization of manpower and material resources.

Timely preparation for solving important postwar problems, it is felt, will not only provide an invaluable support to Chinese morale but may also facilitate the further intensification of the war effort.

A strong desire has developed for certain arrangements about the continuance of interallied co-operation after the war. Need is also felt for the planning of postwar reconstruction.

The wish for international arrangements is mainly motivated by the expectation that at the end of the war China will be very near financial and economic exhaustion; that it will then immediately need large loans for the rehabilitation of its currency and the supply of various foreign raw materials and manufactures; that further large loans will be required for industrial and railroad development and that there will be many other claimants on the financial and material resources of the wealthier victors.

Versailles Recalled

The unhappy memory of the Peace Conference of Versailles, which China felt obliged to leave without signing the peace treaty, is playing another by no means insignificant role in the present discussion of postwar problems.

It is true that a majority of Chinese leaders have full confidence in the justice of the peace settlement which is to follow the present war on the basis of the Atlantic Charter. But it is undeniable that more specific arrangements for China designed to allay the apprehension of skeptics would strengthen the hands of those leaders during the period of strain and stress between the present reverses of the Anglo-American forces in the Pacific and their final victory over Japan.

The prospect that China will not only regain the territories it lost since 1937 but that Manchuria will also be reconquered as a consequence of the war between the democratic nations and Japan has probably done more to cheer the Chinese than anything else, and it is most likely that promises on other subjects concerned with the postwar settlement will have an even stronger effect on Chinese morale.

There are different points on which the Chinese leaders would like to be reassured, if only in order to be able themselves to reassure those who are still drawing pessimistic lessons from the history of 100 years of disappointing Sino foreign relations. Chinese patriots certainly welcomed the American and British declarations last year that negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality would be taken up after the end of the war. But it seems that most of them desire a more definite undertaking which would exclude the discussion of any other than purely technical aspects of the question and present any further delay in the restoration of full sovereign rights to China.

Postwar Loans

On the subject of postwar loans China's desires might be satisfied with assurances about "most favored-nation treatment" giving her the guarantee that she will be able to borrow as cheaply as any other member of the anti-aggression bloc and without perpetuation of the old method by which Chinese state revenues had to be mortgaged as security.

A promise for a definite amount to be loaned to China for immediate postwar purposes would certainly be welcomed and the same is true of some undertaking about a liberal arrangement for the consolidation of the large outstanding Chinese foreign debt.

It seems that there are more desires, political as well as financial and economic, in the minds of those Chinese who are now deliberating the vast complex of postwar problems, yet they realize that most of those questions involving international economic co-operation after the war require solution on a much larger scale and hope that a scheme of that kind may soon be laid down in broad outlines.

Purely domestic plans for postwar reconstruction have been under discussion for some time and seem gradually to be taking on more concrete form.

They will have to be ready in time if the stimulus to national unity provided by the war itself is at once to be replaced by another powerful incentive to the same affect; that is by political, administrative and economic reform and reconstruction on a nation-wide scale. Delay in these preparatory measures would be dangerous, not only because victory, and with it a vacuum in the tendencies toward further national unification, might occur sooner than expected, but also because the necessary measures for intensified wartime mobilization of the country's man power and material resources should be so designed that they will lead over as far as possible into the channels of postwar reconstruction.

The problem of winning not only the war but also the peace is especially great for China, for Japan struck at a time when the Chinese National Government was only just laying the basis for national unity and reforms after many years of chaos and ages of maladministration.

International co-operation in China's great postwar tasks will be urgently required immediately the war is over. It is therefore necessary that preparatory work for that great task be undertaken as soon as possible.

There is one more reason for giving definite assurances to China for postwar assistance. Unless the remaining misgivings and apprehensions of some Chinese be overcome in this way their reluctance to accept foreign advice both on wartime and postwar reforms may spoil chances of fruitful co-operation in the common winning of the war and the peace.

Larger Milkshed Plan Is Opposed

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Proposed enlargement of the six-state New York milkshed has struck a snag in the opposition of Representatives of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York who say, in effect, that the area's milk marketing problems are its own and that they want no part of them.

The proposal is one of 85 suggested amendments to the federal-state milk marketing orders for the metropolitan area on which hearings are being held here. The New York hearings were resumed yesterday after sessions in Binghamton and Utica followed original meetings here two weeks ago.

The enlargement proposal, advanced by Homer Rolfe, President of the Metropolitan Co-operatives Milk Producers and Secretary of Eastern Milk Producers, Inc., would add 16 Pennsylvania Counties, nine New Jersey and additional sections upstate to the marketing area.

War Altered Choice Of Russian Envoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The White House disclosed that Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Deputy Lend-Lease Administrator, had been picked for the position of United States Ambassador to Moscow, but that the war had altered the plan.

At the same time, the President sent to the Senate for confirmation the promotion from colonel to brigadier general of Philip R. Faymonville, who is in Moscow as permanent secretary of the American supply mission.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said he thought that in selecting an envoy to Russia, Mr. Roosevelt would be more interested in an ability along lines of supply and military problems than in diplomatic qualifications. But Mr. Early indicated it was his personal belief that Colonel Faymonville was not in the picture for the ambassadorship, which formerly was filled by Laurence A. Steinhardt, new Ambassador to Turkey.

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Lake Placid Is High in Popular Favor

Winter sports program at this Adirondacks resort runs gamut of outdoor activities.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Still enthroned as queen of American winter sports, Lake Placid continues to beckon thousands of outdoor enthusiasts.

They hasten by snow train and motor coach, by plane and private car, for the highways to the Adirondacks are plowed and sanded all winter long. The surprisingly low round trip rail and pullman rates to Lake Placid are another inducement to leave behind the cindery city snow, and see it in its pristine loveliness in the mountains in the Lake Placid area. Both Lake Placid village, with its arena and Olympic stadium, and the always popular Lake Placid Club across Mirror Lake, take pride in providing a perfect winter-sports holiday.

Though Lake Placid Club has advanced trails and slopes for professional skiers, only a small minority of all skiers are expert enough to use them, so there are numerous easy slopes for beginners, and miles and miles of scenically beautiful touring ski trails to allure those who want to get away from crowds and enjoy the white solitude of the Adirondack wilderness.

For the one who doesn't know the fundamentals of skiing, and looks with longing at the gay parties starting forth each day, there is the Club's Ski School, a part of Otto Schnieb's famous American Ski School, with Bruce Fenn, a New England boy, the popular head instructor. And these amateurs, with daily practice, are due to become downright ski fans, able to compete in the annual Washington's Birthday contests for men, and the Women's Ski Tournament for the Kate Smith Trophy. The famous singer is partial to this region and has a home on the shore of Lake Placid.

Time never hangs heavy at Lake Placid Club, for events are planned according to old man weather. When the snow swirls down over Whiteface, a herald of joyous days to come, informal groups gather around the many fireplaces where huge logs are crackling, or else witness a feature motion-picture, unless they prefer dancing and bridge parties.

And when the last flurry of snow has settled down, and the big Olympic bob-run at near-by Mt. Van Hoevenberg is in perfect condition, out come the big bobsleds, and riders and bobs are carried from the bottom to the top over a specially built return road in motor vehicles. There is no other run like it in the country. Racing sleds frequently attain a speed of 80 miles an hour.

But whether the vacationist decides upon snowshoes or skis, skating or tobogganing, as luncheon time nears, all make for that outdoor fireplace, where the aroma of broiled chops and steaks whets the appetite. These so-called "ski-picnics," originated by the Club's general and genial manager, Samuel H. Packer, are extremely popular at the ski-jumps and skating exhibitions, and for those who wish to ride to them, "Old Dobbin" is right there with the sleigh. Now Mr. Packer has conceived another innovation, that of serving hot soup and bouillon on the skating rink each morning at eleven o'clock.

There are dog sleds, too, available with lead dogs who know the trails and keep the other dogs in line. And there is ski-joring, for, when all is said and done, skiing in some form tops these winter sports, and everything possible has been done to make skiing a success here. This year Scott's Cobble Ski Center, for example, has a new tow constructed in two stages, making it possible for the novices to ride to the end of the first stage, and ski down the gentle slope, while intermediates continue to the top and take advantage of the full hill, which has been widened in its entire length. And at the foot of Scott's Cobble, there is a ski cabin with luncheon facilities, and windows facing up the hill, so one can eat and watch the skiers at the same time.

Family house parties are quite the thing now at Lake Placid Club, and the exhilarating winter sports draw both business and professional people here for the week end. A group may seek out its own corner in the many large rooms, or bask in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of this internationally famous resort Club, where King Winter, Jack Frost and the Club provide every kind of outdoor and indoor entertainment.
indoor entertainment. And as if this isn't enough, there is Lake Placid, where figure skating exhibitions are staged daily in the arena, the climax being the Annual Lake Placid Winter Skating Carnival and Operetta, when the ice rink is decorated with elaborate settings.

Odie Monahan; Stedman

Scenes at Popular Adirondacks Resort

Upper: A "Ski Picnic" at Lake Placid. There's at least one every week during the season. Lower: Miss Eleanor Wilson of Toronto figure-skating on the Lake Placid Club Rink.

Sideglances in Washington: Knudsen Sticks to His Mufti

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Unadorned:

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen has respectfully declined to wear the uniform and three gold stars to which his new army rank entitles him.

With affection for the War Department's new Director of Production and Procurement, Secretary Henry L. Stimson explained: General Knudsen feels he "can shoot trouble a little better without a uniform than with one."

Silent Servant:

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early has a new slogan posted over his desk:

"Serve in silence. Do not reveal military information."

Pen Preserver:

When President Roosevelt signed the daylight-saving bill into law this week, he carefully preserved the pen he used for Robert Garland, for 30 years a member of the Pittsburgh, Pa., City Council.

Daylight saving is Mr. Garland's hobby; so if you have complaints on Monday morning, Feb. 9, he's the man to write to.

Mr. Garland is the same man who pushed daylight savings in the first World War and still has the pen Woodrow Wilson used in signing the bill at that time.

Muddling Through:

Last of the Churchill-in-the-United States anecdotes came this week from Lord Knollys, Governor of Bermuda, on his way back home after escorting the Prime Minister back to the British Isles.

Speaking of the pictures of Mr. Churchill at the controls on his flight home, someone wanted to know if the Prime Minister is a good pilot—literally, that is.

"Well," replied Lord Knollys with a grin, "we got there."

Defense Dancers:

Square dances are putting roses into the cheeks of OCD employees who swing their partners on the roof of the Dupont Circle Apartments every lunch hour when the weather's fair.

While it's sponsored by the OCD Physical Fitness Division, the noontime square dance is really Mrs. Roosevelt's project.

Seven or eight years ago Mrs. Roosevelt began learning square dances from West Virginia miners. Scratch a square dance in almost any section of the country nowadays and underneath you're apt to find the President's wife!

M. H.

U. S. Milk Production

With but few exceptions, milk is produced in every county in the 48 States, the Department of Commerce reports.

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Grumman Hand Picks Loyalty —New Help Through Schools

Wide World-Associated Press

BETHPAGE, N. Y., Jan. 23—A community effort in warplane making has set a pattern being followed all over the United States.

It's a hard job these days getting competent workmen by the hundreds and thousands with the assurance that every one of them is loyal to the Government.

With war comes the intensified production of armaments, and with that comes the possibility of sabotage.

An aircraft company here on the wooded reaches of Long Island solved the problem in its own way. It figured out a sort of blanket insurance on the patriotism of the men on its pay roll. It solved a housing problem by refusing to let one develop. It fostered community spirit in dozens of small towns hereabouts.

About a year ago the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, which started out on a shoestring in 1930, discovered in the midst of a growing defense effort that it needed a lot more workmen.

Bethpage is only an hour by automobile from New York City, but its mode of living and that of all the towns around it reminds you of the Midwest's semi-rural areas. Everybody knows everybody else.

L. A. Swirbul, Vice-President and General Manager of the plant, a direct-actionist at heart, asked Paul S. Gilbert, then Supervising Principal of Schools in the Bethage District, to come over for a talk.

Mr. Swirbul knew the company inside out. He and Leroy Grumman organized it in a garage in near-by Baldwin long before air power revolutionized modern warfare.

"Here's what we need," he told Mr. Gilbert, "and I've got an idea of how to get it."

Gilbert nodded. "Through the schools."

"We want employees we can depend on," Mr. Swirbul continued, "and we want the people of Nassau and Suffolk Counties to realize that we're all in this defense effort together. How about it?"

Mr. Gilbert got busy. He interviewed school principals.

"John Jones and Bill Smith would make good aircraft workers," a principal would say, "and maybe Joe Green, too. Johnny especially is a good student, and he stands out in the manual training classes."

"What do you know about his background, his family?" Mr. Gilbert would ask.

"Well, I've known Johnny's father for 18 years, and the whole family is of solid stock. You don't have to worry about Johnny."

Mr. Gilbert got the "dope" on Bill and Joe, too.

When Leroy Grumman opened five training schools, later increased to seven, every student had been hand-picked.

"We've got to remember," remarked Mr. Swirbul, hammering away at his idea, "to impress on every town with a training school that it's not just training men for a corporation to employ. If they recognize all this as a defense effort, we are going to get a lot more work done."

The hour was never too early or too late for Mr. Swirbul and Mr. Gilbert to talk with the town's citizens. They worked hard. The pay roll contained 1,800 names. They had to have 6,500 more trained men in 12 months. Actually, they got 7,000.

It was tough going for a time. It takes 300 to 400 hours of instruction, normally lasting 10 weeks, to turn out a good aircraft worker.

Poor candidates were weeded out in the training schools, not later and much more expensively in the factory. When a man entered the plant's clock line, he at least knew the rudiments of aircraft manufacture.

Most of all, he knew he was an integral part of the national defense effort.

'For Rent' Soon On Aliens' Stores

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Treasury guardians of about 100 padlocked business firms owned by enemy aliens promised to make the premises available for American occupants "as soon as possible."

They added, however, that the cases must be handled individually and it may take some time to clear out the enemy property. Meanwhile, American landlords with choice rental space tied up by the padlocking orders were clamoring for action.

One factor in the delay was hinted to be uncertainty over the setup for control of alien property. Now it is administered by the Treasury. The Justice Department, however, also claims authority and is seeking to name Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as alien property custodian.

Mr. Crowley said after a conference with Treasury Secretary Morgenthau Jan. 21 that he expected the President to make a decision on this issue soon.

Wage Rise Asked From 'Little Steel'

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel workers Organizing Committee announced Jan. 21 it had asked a $1 a day wage increase for about 175,000 workers in the four "Little Steel" companies among other demands.

The figure was made public after a meeting of representatives of the SWOC and the Republic Steel Corporation at the Hotel Biltmore. David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, said the same increase would be asked of Bethlehem Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Inland Steel Company.

Mr. McDonald said the minimum wage for laborers in "Little Steel" at present was $5.80 a day and an average hourly rate of 98 cents for steel workers.

The union executive said the increased cost of living was responsible for the higher wage request.

No Ban on These Tires But Just Find 1925 Ones

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—C. A. Dietz, cabinet maker, asked the Rationing Board for tires to equip a 1925 model truck used in his business.

"No permit is necessary," he was informed. "The tires you want are on the obsolete list. All you have to do now is find someone who still has them."

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Boston Olympics Can Set New Record for Undefeated Games at the Garden Tonight

Victory Over Johnstown Six Would Stretch String to 12

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Practically invincible at home, where they have lost only one game out of 16 starts, the Boston Olympics continue their climb toward first place in the Boardwalk Cup series by meeting the fading Johnstown Blue Birds tonight and the in-and-out Washington Eagles tomorrow night, both games taking place at Boston Garden.

Tonight's game means much to the Olympics, who wish to establish the best undefeated sequence in the club's history. To do so they need only to win or tie the contest with the Blue Birds, a team they defeated last Wednesday, 6-3, in Johnstown. Over their past 11 games the Olympics are undefeated, a stretch which equals the record established by such veterans as Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, Junie Stubbs, Bill Splaine, and Tom Moon three years ago.

Two Remain

From that team of three years ago, which marked the Olympics last season in the Provincial Hockey League, only two players have remained to play on this season's sextet. First is Gerry Desrosiers, who has become the oldest player in point of service on the club, and second is Ty (Old Long Stick) Andersen, who came to the Olympics from Atlantic City at the start of the 1939-40 schedule.

New faces and new names now abound on the Olympics' roster, some from this side of the Canadian border and some from the other, with the addition of Canadians this year being the first time that any except local—or at least U. S.—players have appeared in the red-white-and-blue spangles of the Olympics.

McGill Top Scorer

In Paul Guibord's spot as perennial top scorer of the team is newcomer Jack McGill, a tall dark-haired youngster from Edmonton, Alberta, who last Wednesday notched five goals in the victory over Johnstown to boost his scoring total to 49 points in 33 games, a higher average than Guibord ever compiled. On the ice McGill could roughly be called an unpolished version of the Bruins' Bill Cowley, although Jack is rapidly acquiring the polish that has made Bill the National Hockey League's leading play-maker for several seasons.

McGill's line, on which he centers between Jake Wade and Desrosiers, has been the best scoring threesome on the squad for the past few games and as such will start against Johnstown tonight in hopes of sending the Olympics off to an early lead.

Fitzie May Play

There is still a possibility that Ray Chaisson, second-highest Olympic scorer and center between Fishy Dumond and Lloyd Gronsdal, may not be ready to play this evening. He was injured in last Sunday's action with River Vale and has been out of the two games since. If he does not dress, Coach Hago Harrington plans to use Newton's Johnny Fitzgerald. The third line of Eddie Barry, Cy Beigler, and Danny Sullivan will remain intact.

Right now, after having played only 33 of their 60-game schedule, the Olympics have equalled their point output for the whole of last season, when they were able to win only 23 and tie six out of 66 games, giving them a total of 52 points. The 'Pics have now won 24 games and tied four for the same number of points.

Boston and Johnstown have now met six times, with the Olympics enjoying a 4-2 superiority in games. Twice the Olympics lost in Johnstown's small rink by one-goal margins, and once they won there. Here at Boston Garden the 'Pics have beaten the Blue Birds 11-3, 3-2, and 8-1.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins' 4-3 loss to Detroit last night marked the first time in 16 games between the two clubs that the Red Wings were able to gain the decision . . . Bruins' mastery extended back to March 3, 1940 . . . Red Wings still have not beaten the Bruins here at Boston Garden since Dec. 7, 1937, a stretch of 19 straight games including the two play-off games of last spring.

* * *

The calling of the Krauts—Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer—plus the possible calling of Roy Conacher for military service with the Canadian Army, may blow the Bruins' hopes for a successful defense of the Stanley Cup right out the window . . . At present Bruins are hardest hit of any of the seven major league clubs, but with 50 or 60 players throughout the circuit liable to be summoned, the comparative strength of the teams may remain even . . . Hockey will probably finish out the season, possibly with reduced player strength, but play-offs are problematic, and a full season a year from now definitely uncertain.

* * *

An additional blow to the Bruins' hopes for the rest of the season came out of Detroit today when it was learned that Bill Cowley may be out for the rest of the season as a result of his collision last night with Syd Howe of the Red Wings . . . Leading league scorer a year ago, Bill has been in sort of a slump lately, but he was still dangerous enough to call for coverage by the top players of rival teams . . . Manager Art Ross has recalled Frankie Mario from Hershey to fill in for him, and Mario will report in Montreal in time for the Bruins' game with Canadiens tomorrow night in the Forum.

Novikoff Signs

CHICAGO (AP)—Lou Novikoff, the Russian who won the American Association batting championship as a member of the Milwaukee Club last year, has signed his 1942 contract with the Chicago Cubs but it wasn't the Cubs who made the announcement. The word came in a bulletin from the office of Commissioner K. M. Landis, who also revealed Shortstop Bob Sturgeon had signed his pact with the Northside Club.

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Teeing Off in Skiing

Associated Press

Torger Leaps Out Into Space With Ease

Torger Tokle, national ski jumping champion, as he made one of his jumps in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Trophy meet at Bear Mountain, New York, recently. The former Norwegian carpenter took the trophy for the third time with a jump of 161 feet. Tokle has been classified 1-A in the draft.

Probable Line-Ups

Olympics	Johnstown
Wade, lw	rw, Marzo
McGill, c	c, Dyck
Desrosiers, rw	lw, Coombs
Andersen, ld	rd, Anderson
Martin, rd	ld, Boll
Polich, g	g, Ceryance

Boston spares: Dumond, Chaisson, Gronsdal, Sullivan, Beigler, Barry, Yourkewicz, Baranowski, Fitzgerald.

Johnstown spares: Dyte, Galbraith, Kowalski, McCartney, Gigliotti.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Army Recalls Coach Jones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Major Lawrence McC. ("Biff") Jones, football coach at the University of Nebraska, was ordered to active duty today by the Army.

He was directed to report at West Point on Feb. 2.

Jones, a retired Army officer, was coach at Louisiana State University before he went to Lincoln as coach at Nebraska. The Army did not disclose what his duties at West Point would be.

Winter sports events at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are being held as usual this year, but with spectators barred.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Ideal Minor League Setup

Caught between the bases . . . Every club in the International League will be linked with a major organization in 1942, the ideal setup for a minor circuit. The Montreal franchise is owned by the Dodgers, Newark by the Yankees. Rochester by the Cardinals and Jersey City by the Giants. Baltimore has a working agreement with the Indians, Syracuse with the Reds, Buffalo with the Tigers and Toronto with the Pirates. Burleigh Grimes is the new Toronto manager.

* * *

One hundred and sixty-three actors, ball players and other athletes received votes in a nationwide poll to determine who should play the leading role in the forthcoming Lou Gehrig film, "The Pride of the Yankees." Eddie Albert gave Gary Cooper the most competition. Sam Wood, who did "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," will direct. Lefty O'Doul, who is teaching Cooper to play ball left-handed, practically lives with the famous actor . . . The Tigers have released three scouts, John Collins, Marty Krug and Cliff Marr . . . Baseball writers in the big league cities booted one by not inviting Rogers Hornsby, the latest Hall of Fame entrant, to sit at their head banquet tables.

* * *

As one sixth of all government defense contracts have been awarded in and around Philadelphia, the Athletics and Phillies should benefit at the gate in '42 . . . Ted Lyons says he'd like to get into the Army and "get even with a couple of those Jap pitchers who threw me curve balls when I was there in 1932" . . . Bob Kennedy, White Sox, has been a radio announcer all winter, but will quit Feb. 1 to take a short vacation before the beginning of spring training . . . Despite air raid risks, the Pacific Coast League will play night ball this year . . . Del Baker will vacation in Mexico City before meeting his Tigers at Lakeland.

* * *

They are telling this one on Max West. In a game between the Braves and Pirates last season, Max was on first with one out. At his side, of course, was Pitt's first sacker, Elbie Fletcher, who had once roomed with him. Having forgotten the count, Maxie asked Elbie, instead of looking at the scoreboard. "Three and two," shot back Fletcher without hesitation. Actually, the count was two and two, and when the next pitch was a ball, West was thrown out by a mile jogging down to second. Casey Stengel must have loved that one.

* * *

The Giants and Dodgers are having quite a verbal battle over a contract to play a couple of exhibitions in Havana. The Giants insist that they will not make the boat trip and risk being hit by an enemy sub, and the Dodgers insist they will hold the Polo Grounders to their contract, if the affair has to go to court . . . Rogers Hornsby hit 12 home runs with the bases loaded during his N. L. career, a record . . . "Connie Mack Day" will be celebrated at Anaheim, Calif., on March 1. Connie has ordered his batterymen to a 10-day extra session at Carlsbad, Calif. . . . No Tiger has yet signed a '42 contract.

* * *

As Brooklyn contracts will not be sent out until about Feb. 5, the boys will not have much time to get in line, reach Miami and embark for Cuba on the 18th . . . Pirate pitchers and catchers will spend nine days in El Centro, in the Imperial Valley of California, before moving on to the Bucc's regular camp at San Bernardino . . . The Red Sox are building a new floor of offices at Fenway Park . . . The Red Sox, by the way, once offered the Senators $25,000 for Jake Early, but were turned down by Clark Griffith.

Sports Around the Hub

Schedule Meetings Hold Interest

The annual major league schedule meetings, usually held the day after the New York baseball writers' banquet in the Hotel Commodore, very often are dull affairs from the standpoint of public interest. The club officials merely sit down and O. K. the bookings for the approaching season in routine fashion. But this time it will be different. Several matters of paramount interest will be discussed when the majors convene separately on Feb. 2 and jointly the next day.

At the head of the list are: How the expansion of the night-game program will be handled; the admittance without charge of soldiers, sailors and marines to big league parks; and the shipment of baseball paraphernalia to Army camps.

If the magnates are unwilling to let service men occupy many seats on week ends or holidays, so that paying customers would be forced to stand, there might be a solution in the form of reduced rates for the boys in uniform. Some theaters have already put that plan into operation.

Last season both the Red Sox and Braves admitted service men, but in limited numbers.

* * *

In at least one respect, the Boston baseball writers got the jump on the big leagues in the matter of giving equipment to Army camps. The local scribes several weeks ago announced that the proceeds from their annual banquet in the Copley-Plaza would be used to buy bats, balls and other paraphernalia for the boys at Camps Edwards and Devens to play with in their spare time. Shortly thereafter the New York writers said that they would use the money from their dinner for a similar plan in their area.

* * *

Three games, all involving Yale, are scheduled for the Pentagonal Hockey League during the next eight days. The Elis will go to West Point tomorrow, will entertain Dartmouth on Tuesday and Princeton one week from tomorrow. Harvard, held idle by exams, will return to action against Army on Feb. 7. It will be the Crimson's debut under Johnny Chase.

* * *

Boston University's basketball varsity had a great season in 1940-41, but the current winter campaign may turn out to be even better. Last winter the Terriers won 13, lost only three. But with four wins and only one loss to date—that a 57-52 setback by Clark in the final minute of play, B. U. is confident of at least repeating. The victories so far have been over American International, Wesleyan, Worcester Tech and New Hampshire.

* * *

Shorts . . . Jack MacDowell, now at the University Club, will be the new golf pro at Bellevue in Melrose. He formerly was the pro at Cape Ann on the North Shore and Carter in Lebanon, N. H. . . . Albin Klasoskus, 240-pound reserve fullback at Holy Cross, has gone to work in a defense plant at Meriden, Conn. . . . The Metropolitan indoor men's doubles tennis tourney begins this evening at the Badminton and Tennis Club . . . Pat O'Brien, the movie star who will speak briefly at the baseball writers' dinner next Wednesday, was an athlete in his college days. . . . The scribes are still in the dark as to whether or not Ted Williams will come here next week.

* * *

A year ago today: Boston Bruins recalled Flash Hollett from Hershey; Harry Danning returned his New York Giants contract, unsigned . . . English is atop the Boston Hockey Conference and its goalie and captain, Charlie O'Malley, has three shutouts . . . Public Latin won a triangular track meet from Dorchester and Memorial in the 101st Infantry Armory . . . There will be a testimonial dinner for Fred V. Ostergren, Arlington coach, in Robbins Memorial Town Hall the evening of Feb. 7 . . . Luke Appling, White Sox, batted .314 in 11 night games last season and .314 in 143 afternoon contests.

University of Dubuque has lost its 1942 football captain, Bob Sellergren, who joined the Naval Reserve.

Hoppe Nears Third Title In Tourney

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Willie Hoppe barely defeated Joe Chamaco last night in a tense, closely-played match in the world three-cushion billiards championship tournament. The score was 50 to 46, in 42 innings.

The champion led 29 to 19 at intermission, but the Mexico City cue artist began to outplay Hoppe, gaining a 38-to-35 lead in the 30th inning. Both players resorted to successive safeties toward the end of the match.

One to Play

The New Yorker's victory left him with only one game to play and greatly enhanced his chances of winning his third consecutive three-cushion title.

Hoppe now has won seven games and lost only one.

Welker Cochran of San Francisco lost his chance to win the crown within the regular playing schedule last night by bowing to Jake Schaefer of Cleveland, 50 to 28, in 37 innings.

Cochran was way off his game in the afternoon in which he defeated Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia in a play-off 50 to 45 in 73 innings.

Concluded Play

The victory over Cochran concluded Schaefer's play in the round-robin tournament with a record of four wins against five losses. Schaefer was runner-up to Hoppe the last two years.

Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, billiard instructor, wound up his participation in the tournament by trouncing John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, 50 to 28, in 45 innings. Lookabaugh ran away with the match, which was regarded as an upset. He opened up with a 15-to-0 lead and maintained it to the finish.

Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., gained his fourth victory in eight matches with his 50-to-43 defeat of Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago in 40 innings. Greenleaf, former pocket billiards champion, ran seven for a high cluster in the 36th inning, which sewed up the game for him. It was Thurnblad's fifth loss in eight starts.

The standings (x indicates completed schedule):

	W	L	HR	BG
Willie Hoppe	7	1	8	25
Welker Cochran	6	2	9	39
Joe Chamaco	5	3	9	35
Ralph Greenleaf	4	4	9	40
x-John Fitzpatrick	4	5	9	41
x-Earle Lookabaugh	4	5	7	45
Jake Schaefer	3	5	9	37
Arthur Thurnblad	3	5	8	35
x-Otto Reiselt	3	6	10	34
x-Arthur Rubin	3	6	6	39

College Basketball

Results Jan. 22

By the Associated Press

Midwest

Grand Rapids 49, Illinois Tech 47.
Michigan State 37, Cincinnati 30.
Great Lakes N. T. 50, Chicago 27.
Dekalb Tea. 42, Chicago Tea. 27.
North Dakota State 52, Concordia (Minn.) 37.
Valley City Tea. 39, Wahpeton Science 26.
Defiance 54, Findlay 39.
Ohio Northern 70, Ashland 47.
Milwaukee Tea. 36, Oshkosh 32.
St. Norbert 55, St. Joseph (Ind.) 53.
Eau Claire Tea. 50, Lacrosse Tea. 39.
Kearney Teachers 54, York 52.
Central (Ind.) Normal 54, Oakland City 46 (overtime).
Ball State 47, Indiana State 44.

South

North Carolina State 59, Charleston 38.
Wofford 38, Newberry 30.
Louisiana Tech 43, Southwestern (La.) 36.
Birmingham YMCA 33, Mississippi College 31.
Miami 40, Florida Southern 21.
Murray (Ky.) State 35, Tennessee Tech 32.

West

Northern Montana 48, Eastern Normal 30.
Montana State 44, Idaho Southern 24.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 22

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.
Detroit 4, Boston 3.

American League

Buffalo 4, New Haven 2 (overtime).

American Association

Tulsa 6, Fort Worth 3.
Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 1.
Kansas City 6, Dallas 1.

Rally Falters

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, downed Gene Dahlbender, Jr., of Atlanta, 3 and 2, yesterday in the finals of the Miami-Biltmore amateur golf tournament.

A rally by Dahlbender, who was six down after the first nine, fell just short.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	17	7	3	37	86	58
New York	18	9	1	37	104	83
Toronto	16	9	1	33	80	57
Chicago	14	11	3	31	85	79
Detroit	10	17	2	22	81	91
Brooklyn	10	21	1	21	83	117
Montreal	8	19	1	17	66	100

Results Jan 22

Detroit 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.

Normandy Isle Tourney Sets Example for Raising Money

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23—Only a few hours after Pres. George W. Blossom, Jr., of the United States Golf Association announced cancellation of all national championships this year, but outlined a policy of tournaments and exhibition matches to raise money for the Red Cross and other worthy causes, he could have observed right here a grand example of professional co-operation along those lines, along with an inspiring response on the part of the public.

It was before President Blossom took office, however, that energetic Louis Brush, Ohio newspaper publisher, had enlisted the services of Craig Wood, the national open champion; Gene Sarazen and Tommy Armour, national ex-champions, and Frank Walsh, New Jersey open champion, to put on a Red Cross exhibition at the Normandy Isle Golf Club, of which Wood is resident professional. Between donations that Mr. Brush gathered through personal solicitation before the match, along with similar activities of Mrs. Frank Bruen, Chairman of the Special Committee; fees taken at the gate and a collection made mid-way of the match, the local chapter of the Red Cross benefited to the extent of just over $4,000.

Inclement Weather

For the benefit of sponsors of similiar events throughtout the country this year it might be well to know that the monetary success of this exhibition match was due largely to the work of the committee. The day of the match was one of black clouds and threats of rain, one of the few inclement days here this winter. Local residents and visitors who know their Miami weather realized that they might be caught in a deluge far from the clubhouse, hence the attendance was a tithe of what it probably would have been otherwise, only about six hundred.

But the members of the committee had gathered in a goodly sum in advance by selling tickets for $10 (more if they could get it), for which they gave tickets to the match and a ribbon marked "donor" for contributors to wear. Along with such contributions and gate receipts, a collection was taken at the ninth green which reaped more than $1,000.

Appeal By Jolson

Al Jolson, comedian, acting as referee of the match, stepped out of his stage role for the time being and with utmost sincerity appealed to the gallery for contributions, starting with his own donation of $500. Several of the women committee members then borrowed hats and caps from the nearest males who wore them, circulated through the crowd and gathered in close to $1,000 more. At some holes, also, bids were asked on which of the four players would get a birdie, who would be nearest the pin, and the losers contributed that much more to the fund. In other words, there are more ways than one of swelling the funds at such an affair, so these ideas are passed along for other committees to use.

As to the golf match itself, Craig Wood and his assistant Frank Walsh, playing on their home course, rather overwhelmed Gene Sarazen and Tommy Armour, 5 and 4, chiefly because of the whirlwind start staged by Wood, whose four birdies on the first nine holes, and an individual 32 to the turn, from the back tees, built up an insurmountable lead.

It is doubtful if the national open champion was ever in better playing fettle than right now. He is hitting the ball a country mile and putting like all get out. Anything from 10 feet down is practically as good as in the cup, while 20, 30 and 40-footers are not at all uncommon from his trusty blade.

Hard Course

The Normandy Isle course is no set-up, either, 6,697 yards from the back tees, yet Wood counts it a mediocre round when he goes over 70, or 72 as an extreme. It may interest Boston golf followers to know that the course was designed and built by a one-time caddie at Wollaston, William Flynn. He also was the architect of the growingly famous Indian Creek course down here and designed and constructed the last nine-hole unit built at The Country Club, Brookline.

One final word about the Red Cross match at Normandy Isle is how thoroughly the galleryites seemed to enjoy it, in spite of its one-sidedness. Evidently there were quite a number on hand who had not seen the professional stars in action and they got a special thrill out of the brilliant recoveries Tommy Armour made out of bunkers.

Hogan Leads Golf Pack With Opening Round 65

BULLETIN

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The second round of the 72-hole, $5,000 San Francisco open golf tournament was postponed today because of unfavorable playing conditions. Play will be resumed tomorrow with the final 18 holes Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 23 (AP)—Texas born Benny Hogan, setting a pace comparable to a jackrabbit in his native state, was out in front as the field teed off in the second round of the 72-hole San Francisco open golf tournament.

The 137-pound dynamiter, leading pro golfer of the country the last two years and winner of the recent Los Angeles open for a flying 1942 start, knocked par apart yesterday with a first-round 65.

It lopped seven strokes off standard figures for the California club course. Par for the 6,520-yard, heavily-wooded layout is a pair of 36s. Hogan toyed with it to the tune of 32-33.

Adverse Conditions

The round would have been sensational in any circumstances. But the Hershey, Pa., entry compiled his score under adverse conditions. Fairways were soft and in some spots deep in mud. Water stood on many greens. Try building a respectable score with such handicaps to overcome.

He hit such long wood shots that his ball was on the edge of all four of the par 5 holes. Each time he chipped up for putts of not more than three feet. Seven birdies were on the card. Low scores are not exactly new to slender Benny. He had 62 in the Oakland open last year.

Three Strokes

As the leader, Hogan enjoyed a three-shot advantage over his closest rival starting the second round. Veteran Harry Cooper of Minneapolis came home with a 33—35—68. Another old timer, Horton Smith, of Pinehurst, N. C., crowded Cooper with a 35—34—69.

Others among the nine stars breaking par were Harry Bassler, Los Altos, Calif., 35—35—70; Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., 33—37—70, and the following 71 shooters: Lawson Little, San Francisco, 35—36; Denny Shute, Chicago; 35—36; Ralph Hutchinson, Bethlehem, Pa., 35—36, and Lloyd Mangrum, 36—35.

Half a Dozen Tied

Half a dozen tied par. Among those who fell back to rearguard positions were such notables as Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, former U. S. open and national P. G. A. champion. He had a 38—38—76, a dismal showing after his six-under-par 274 and victory in the Oakland open last week. Nelson was shaky from tee to green much of the way.

Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va.; Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, Long Island; Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, and Clayton Heafner, Charlotte, N. C., were grouped at 74. Heafner found his trouble in a tree. Two years ago in Oakland he had similar difficulty. This time it cost him two strokes. He batted at the ball, lodged three feet above the ground. It bounced upward and stuck, but he got it out on the fourth try and took a six on the hole.

'Young Players' Don't Want To Catch'—Ruel

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. Jan. 23 (AP)—Herold (Muddy) Ruel, Chicago White Sox battery coach and one-time catcher for the great Walter Johnson, says the squat spot behind the bat may prove the quickest ticket to the top for young players today.

Ruel thinks that baseball may soon face a shortage of catchers. The reason, he says, is that "young players today just don't seem to want to work hard, and that s what catching requires—hard work and practice."

"What's the matter with boys today?" he asked. "Don't they know that baseball teams still have catchers?"

The situation was brought forcibly to Ruel's attention at the opening of a baseball school of which he is head instructor. Nearly 50 boys reported, but not a single catcher was listed.

"The situation nationally is somewhat the same," the veteran backstop observed.

"I've seen young players come up to the majors after a little minor league experience and expect, once they were signed, to sit on the bench until time to play in a game. They don't realize that it takes continued practice.

"I don't believe catching is as hard as it was 10 or more years ago. Today's catchers don't have to handle so many pitches—no spitballs, for instance. There isn't quite as much danger to fingers. And there isn't as much work.

"Take a look at the number of assists of the catchers today, not nearly as many as in the days when there was more base running. Power hitting accounts for that."

Ruel thinks that because of the situation, the catcher's mitt might prove the quickest ticket to the top for a young player.

Canadian Hockey

Undated Scores

By the Canadian Press

A. B. C. Senior

Calgary 5, Kimberley 3.
Red Deer, Lethbridge 1.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—January 23, 1942

Today's Woman

Dutch Folkways Delight Boys and Girls Who Hear Cornelia Van Geuns

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dutch folk songs and traditional celebrations may be losing ground today in the Old World, but they are winning many an appreciative friend in the New. Cornelia Van Geuns with her voluminous skirts, ruffled lace apron, and dainty Frisian headdress, is responsible.

Miss Van Geuns is bringing to American audiences a vivid picture of her native land, a picture that does not stop at tulips and dikes, crisp peaked caps and stiff wooden shoes. Hers is a richer canvas, drawn from a deep study of ancient Dutch folkways and an intimate acquaintance with the distinctive customs of her country's different provinces.

Through her eyes, school children and clubwomen are learning to visualize Holland as a land not only of windmills, but of singing towers whose bells pealed the news across the flat countryside long before carillons became famous. Youthful hearts beat fast as she pictures herself spurred swiftly on her way to school by the sound of bells. When she heard them playing a certain tune, she explains, she knew she must run or she would be late. Small figures lean forward with sudden interest as she tells of the hundreds of tiny frogs in the shallow waters of dreamy canals that lull little Dutch boys and girls to sleep with their music; and smiles brighten when she sings a "froggy" melody to her own piano accompaniment.

Smaller of stature and daintier of feature than the typical Frisian, Miss Van Geuns has the Nordic's fair skin and blue eyes. So spontaneous is her smile, so natural and direct her manner, that her audience almost forgets there is a platform between her and them. She explains her authentic costumes and few simple stage properties—all treasured heirlooms—using her hands as she talks in gestures as charactertistic and gracefully picturesque as the costumes themselves.

"Yes, some little girls and boys still wear wooden shoes to school," she assures the eager youngsters who besiege the platform after the program is over.

"But aren't they awfully uncomfortable?" persists a young skeptic. "Yes," she smiles, "but they put straw in them or wear heavy stockings."

Small fingers want to try the funny instrument made out of a stone crock, which she played for them. "Gently, gently," she admonishes, guiding their hands in the proper motion.

The children even want to see the sheets of music on which she has written down the old folk melodies, and to have a closer look at the linoleum cuts she uses to illustrate some of the old Dutch legends. Serenely she shares her treasures with them to their entire satisfaction.

Cornelia Van Geuns began her stage career as an opera and concert singer in Europe. "But this," she says of her present work, "is a thousand times more interesting and worth doing. Now I sing only the songs that make people happy.

"It is like this," she explained, clasping her hands on her crisp white apron and sitting up very straight. "When you sing opera, if you are a good artist, you must live the emotions, the lives, of the characters whose roles you are singing. Singing them over and over again, you cannot help bringing those emotions into your own life. Yet so often they are not what you would wish to bring into your life or into the lives of your hearers.

"I became convinced," she leaned forward, speaking intently, "that if I were to go on singing all those things that stir people to emotions—sometimes even to deeds—they should not have, I would be a criminal. I knew then that I could no longer use the talent God gave me in such a way."

But Miss Van Geuns did not arrive at this conviction all at once. Her parents, having early recognized her "tendency toward the platform," as she describes her talent, sent her away from home—to France, to Italy, to Germany—to be trained. Little did she think then that she would one day be using this talent to spread abroad a knowledge of those simple things of Dutch life that are a beautiful and sweet national heritage.

Sprang From Public Demand

The interesting thing about her present work, she says, is that it grew entirely out of public demand. At her regular concerts, people would beg her to sing Dutch songs. Her first invitation to give a whole Dutch program came in London, but as she had never done such a thing, she had to refuse. "I was impatient," she says, "to think that I couldn't just do it right off." After receiving a similar request in Vienna, while singing there, she took time to prepare a program, and made her first all-Dutch tour in Yugoslavia. She had not thought, then, of wearing native costumes.

As she found it necessary to answer more and more questions about the songs and customs of her native Netherlands, she became aware of the priceless heritage she had to share. Long residence in foreign countries enabled her to look at her own with the eyes of a foreigner and to understand why it seemed striking to outsiders.

From family attics and trunks were unearthed beautiful old costumes typical of her native Friesland, the Netherlands' most independent province. She studied the customs of all the provinces, and searched libraries and museums for ancient songs and legends.

It was not, however, until she went to Canada for a holiday several years ago, that she decided to give up opera and make folk programs her work. Her introduction to that phenomenon of the New World—the woman's club—was partially responsible for her decision. She found herself booked for engagements that took her from coast to coast and back and forth between the United States and Canada. Holland has not seen her since, except for brief visits. And the opera not at all.

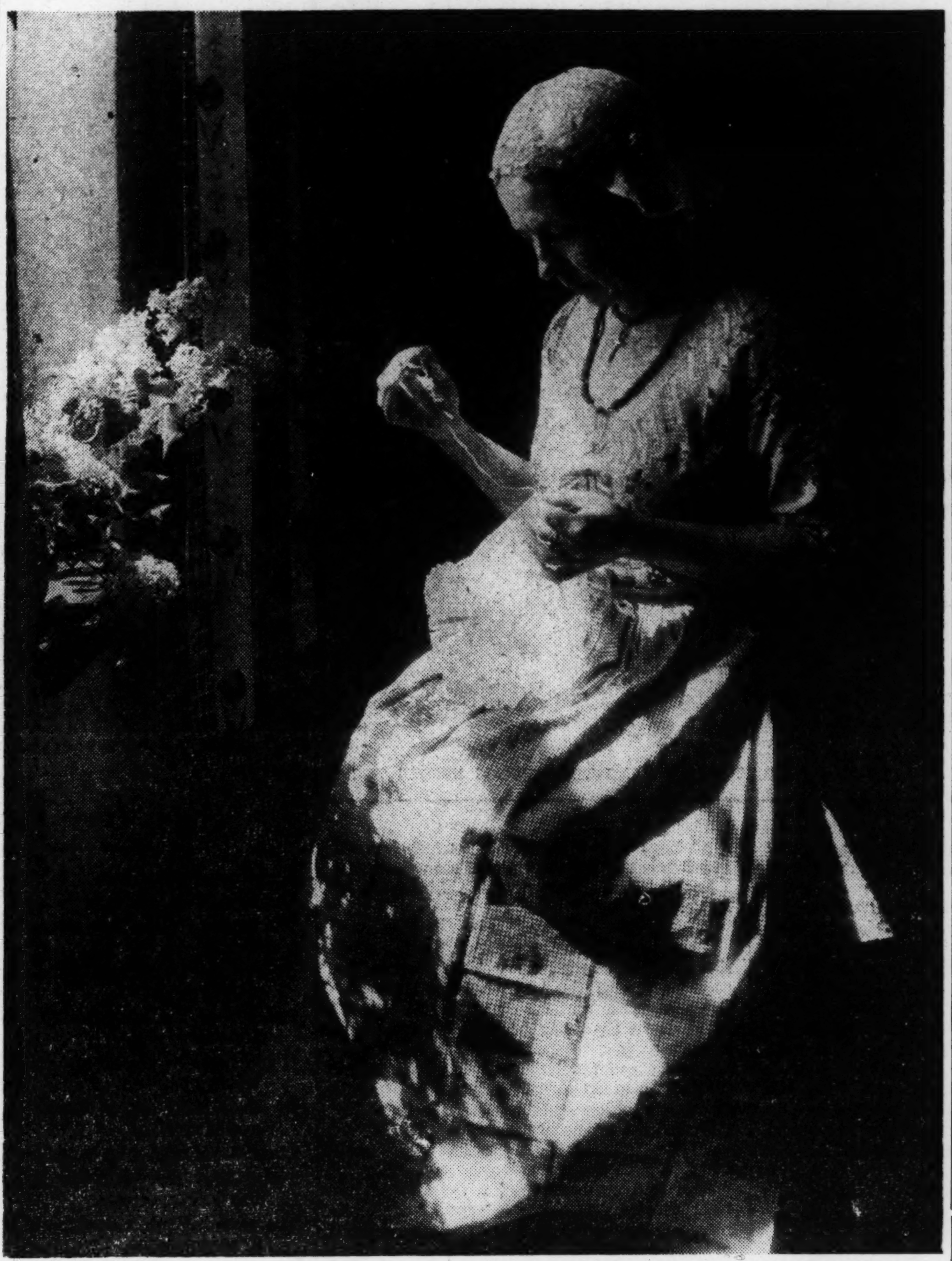
Mends Them Herself

Because of the age of her costumes, they can't be replaced and the upkeep on them is an item to be reckoned with. "Fortunately," she says, "I am able to take care of them myself. I can mend the laces and the embroidery, for I learned to do both when I was a girl." She can even make a new pottery dish with authentic Frisian designs for the little carved footstove which is one of her cherished stage properties, for she is skilled in ceramics as well as in sculpture and painting and music.

One of her loveliest gowns, from her own province of Friesland, is a garnet and black striped silk. Over its full skirt she wears an apron of white net with a double ruffle of lace, and about her shoulders a delicate lace fichu. Her Frisian headdress is a dainty affair. Over a golden helmet is stretched a veil of finest lace which hangs softly at the back of the neck in a pleated ruffle. Two long gold pins topped with delicately-wrought ornaments, one pin on either side of the forehead, hold the cap in place.

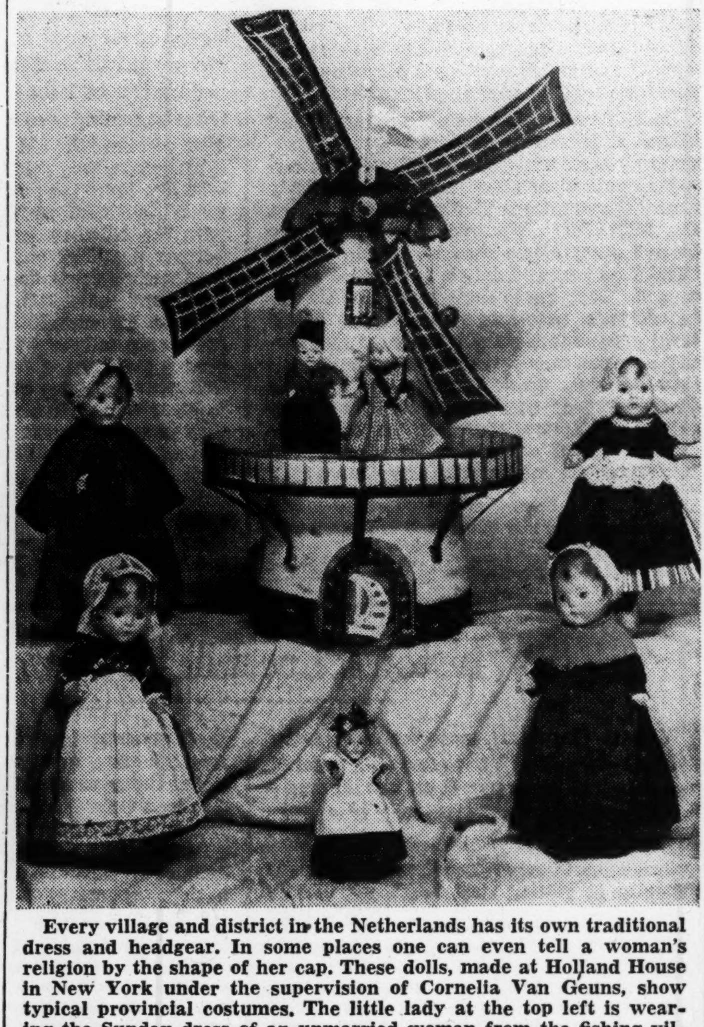
Between tours Miss Van Geuns may be found in New York, the supervising genius of a movement for the revival of Dutch folk customs which is being sponsored by the Holland House Corporation of the Netherlands. Children of Dutch descent, and their parents, too, are learning to sing, to dance, to sew, to carve after the old Dutch manner. One of her groups this winter took part in an international Christmas program over the radio. They all made their own costumes, under her supervision.

"Bringing back into the life of the people those things that have been living for ages in the hidden corners of the Netherlands," is the way she summarizes the work she is carrying on so enthusiastically at Holland House.



Grace Malkin, Toronto

Cornelia Van Geuns, a native of Friesland in the Netherlands, is bringing to audiences in America an understanding of old Dutch folk songs and customs. Here she is in one of her native costumes.



Every village and district in the Netherlands has its own traditional dress and headgear. In some places one can even tell a woman's religion by the shape of her cap. These dolls, made at Holland House in New York under the supervision of Cornelia Van Geuns, show typical provincial costumes. The little lady at the top left is wearing the Sunday dress of an unmarried woman from the fishing village of Scheveningen. Her pastel cape is lined with gray; her apron is silk. In summer she would wear the kind of dress shown at the lower right. Its color would be black or green or rust while the shawl would be of beige or some other soft color. Scheveningen colors are never violent; their pastel shades harmonize with the mother-of-pearl effects in the atmosphere, which is always laden with moisture. The little girl doll with the funny little hat also represents Scheveningen. Lower left: A Frisian maiden. In that northern province on occasions of national, provincial, or sentimental importance, all the women take their heirlooms out of their cupboards and don their national dress. The doll with the pointed cap is wearing a typical Volendam dress, especially gay with its brilliantly striped skirt. The little boy and girl on the windmill are also in Volendam costumes.

Canned Soups Add Cinderella Touch to Leftovers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these extra-busy days when all of us are trying to live comfortably on limited time-and-money budgets, some meals during the week must inevitably be prepared hurriedly, without adding to the strain on the food dollars. Now is the time to think of soups, which add a Cinderella touch to the most uninviting array of leftovers.

Once when I had to prepare a hot dish for a picnic dinner on 30 minutes' notice, I reached for a can of tomato soup, the condensed type, and poured it into a saucepan. I added a can of red kidney beans, and then thought of Vienna sausages. The resulting dish, pronounced a success by the picnickers, was christened "Wienie Beanie." This is the recipe:

Wienie Beanie

1 can condensed tomato soup
1 can red kidney beans
1 can Vienna sausages
1 small onion, chopped
½-¼ cup brown bread crumbs
½ cup grated American cheese

Combine the beans and the soup in a saucepan. Add the chopped onion, and set over the fire. Cut the sausages in rounds, and add with the jellied juice to the saucepan. Add enough dry crumbs to absorb the juice of the beans and the soup, to make of a pudding consistency. Just before time to serve, stir in the cheese.

With bakery rolls heated in the oven, cole slaw, canned peaches and cookies, this makes a one-dish man's meal that can be prepared in about half an hour.

Cream of potato soup, with cheese added, serves as sauce, binder, and added vegetable in a casserole dish which disguises leftovers most appealingly.

Cream of Potato Casserole

1 can cream of potato soup
2 hard-cooked eggs
1 cup diced cooked meat (veal, ham, fowl—any kind)
1 tablespoon grated onion
½ cup grated American cheese
¼ cup canned peas

Add ¼ cup hot water to the soup, and stir into it the grated cheese. Combine the meat, sliced eggs, peas and the onion, and place in a shallow casserole. Over this pour the soup-cheese mixture, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake until brown.

With this we like celery hearts, carrot sticks, and ripe olives; bran muffins and raspberry jam.

Tomato soup is used in what we call a "Gaucho Dinner."

Gaucho Dinner

½ pound spaghetti or broad noodles, boiled until tender
1 can corned beef, diced
1 can tomato soup, diluted with equal amount water
2 beef bouillon cubes
1 medium onion, chopped
2 tablespoons fat
½ cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon hot sauce

Cook onion in fat until light yellow, and stir in the beef cubes. Let brown slightly, add the soup and the hot sauce. Arrange the cooked spaghetti or noodles in a baking dish, pour the meat and sauce over, and scatter the cheese on top. This can be prepared very quickly if the spaghetti is cooked beforehand and left in a kettle of cold water until needed.

With a green salad, corn sticks, and raw fruits, this dish makes an appetizing dinner, good enough for guests.

If you like vegetable croquettes, try a can of black bean soup as a base. It comes from the can as a thick puree, flavorful and packed with food value.

Vegetable Croquettes

1 can black bean soup
1 small onion chopped
1 beaten egg
2 tablespoons wheat germ
½ cup dry crumbs
½ cup peas and carrots

Stir into the puree the egg, crumbs, and wheat germ. Add the cooked vegetables, drained, and the raw onion. Fry until brown in about ½ inch fat.

Serve with creamed potatoes, chili sauce which has been frozen in the freezing tray until of sherbet-like consistency, buttered parsnips, and gingerbread with spiced applesauce topping.

P. M.

'Pad' Your Cooky Boxes With Marshmallows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My two sailor boys like the way I "pad" boxes of cookies with marshmallows, colored gumdrops, and tiny chocolates in silver foil. The marshmallows fill the gaps where rounded cookies leave "holes." Gumdrops and red cinnamon drops add color, and the silver foil heightens the gay effect.

V. S. M.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Do Let Us Be Useful!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I think it's about time somebody mounted the soapbox who is burdened with the years and, I hope, the wisdom of age. I am 82 years old and I still don't need anyone to make a big fuss about my working.

Why won't younger people let older people be useful? Why do they think older folks should be all wrapped up in cotton batting, presented with house slippers and set in a chair, with nothing on earth to do but read and talk?

It isn't that I don't appreciate the things that my friends and relatives do for me, for I certainly do, but I don't like the attitude so many people take.

We who are advanced in years want to be useful? We want to do things! We still want to go places and see things! When you get older, the eccentricities which you have nursed along since you grew up are blamed on your age, when, as a matter of fact, you've probably had them all along. "She's just getting childish," people say, but I've seen plenty of childish people in their thirties.

When you display your goodhearted traits—and everybody has 'em, believe it or not—people say, "Isn't she a sweet old lady?" Stuff and nonsense and fiddlesticks!

I'm able to get around real well, and while I appreciate being helped into my coat, and being shown the common courtesies of life, it is not necessary to treat me as if I were an infant in swaddling clothes, nor to exclude me from the common pleasures enjoyed by other individuals such as night driving. Night air won't hurt me any more than it will anyone else.

I'm right happy with my flowers, and my quilt-making, crocheting and such. I like to pick up new ideas in fancy work. I still manage to keep up the house, and if I do say it myself, I still stir up a good hot biscuit.

For some reason or other, librarians seem to find it funny when older people like to read the same kinds of books others do—good love stories, western stories, not to mention mysteries. Don't they suppose a person who has lived as long as I have knows a lot about life?

Thank you, Miss Editor, for the chance to spout off a little. I feel a lot better now I've had my say, and will step down off the soapbox. No, ma'am, don't help me—and let some pert young thing step up and have her say.

Amy

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

A Gentle Rebuke Never Forgotten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

After reading some of the interesting articles on the Woman's Page, offering constructive solutions for home problems, it occurred to me that it might be encouraging to the loving, conscientious mothers who are endeavoring not to be "problems" to know of an experience of my youth which has always been a guiding factor in my life.

Many years ago when I was of teen age the house was frequently filled with school chums. One day, after there had been much chattering about an absent schoolmate, I went into the kitchen and found written on the family blackboard in my mother's handwriting: "Talking personalities is the lowest form of conversation; events are next; ideas are highest."

My mother never referred to the conversation she had overheard from the next room, but I have never forgotten that gentle rebuke. In the years that have intervened, whenever I have been in groups, this sentence has stood out as distinctly as though the blackboard were still before me.

M. D. M.

Mildred Preen Applies Her Engineering Tactics And Wins Seat in Assembly

By Josephine Nelson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey's 1942 Legislature convened this month with a new member of the Assembly from Hunterdon County in its ranks—a woman. She is Mildred A. Preen who not only has the distinction of election on the Democratic ticket in a Republican stronghold but also that of being one of the youngest women ever elected to a state legislature. She is just 23.

The young Assemblywoman won her seat, against tremendous odds, through sheer hard work and ability. No riding into office on a wave of family political prestige for this smallish smartly dressed girl with a winsomely dimpled chin. She won a public office at so early an age by setting her heart on a career in public affairs and training for it.

The younger of two girls in her family, she became "daddy's boy" as soon as she could toddle, and used to follow her father, Albert G. Preen, about the trap-rock quarries on the family place at Oldwick, New Jersey.

After graduation from Newark High School, she enrolled in the Newark College of Engineering, and became the first woman ever to have been graduated from that institution in electrical engineering. She won honors and a citation from the faculty, and the boys who were her fellow students made her secretary of the junior and senior classes.

While mastering the principles of electrical engineering, she collected all the data she could about career women, went to Washington to interview those in Congress, wrote newspaper pieces, and made speeches about women. And she enrolled at Columbia University, where she received her Master's Degree in Public Law and Government, and finished the academic work required for a doctorate.

Earned a Pilot's License

Somehow, she sandwiched in training as an aviator under the CAA program, before girls were excluded, becoming a licensed pilot with more than 100 hours' flying time to her credit, and a determination to keep in practice against the day when her abilities might be needed.

All her education was with a practical purpose. Out at Oldwick, Mildred not only took over the bookkeeping for the Preen Crushed Stone Company, she also became the concern's estimator, purchasing agent, engineer, and general trouble shooter, who does not hesitate to boss a road gang, operate a steam shovel, or drive a truck if the crew is short-handed. She designed the hydroelectric system that, from a turbine installed in an old mill, provides 2,300 volts of electricity to serve the six or seven houses on her father's place.

New Jersey's young legislator has, all her life, been completely unconcerned about "woman's place." Calmly she has undertaken whatever needed doing.

She made a characteristically practical approach to political activity by joining the Hunterdon County Democratic Women's Club. She became its Vice-President two years ago. Her energy thrust her into managerial roles in connection with big public gatherings where she could not fail to be noticed.

When Democratic leaders asked her to enter the Assembly race, however, she had no illusions. She knew that none of the men wanted to run against the then Republican incumbent, Wesley L. Lance, who in the previous election had polled a big majority. But believing that certain maneuvers would permit Lance to step up to the Senate, she said yes.

He did go out for the Senate, but even so, Mildred's chance of election seemed slim. Hunterdon County was considered a stronghold of rock-ribbed Republicanism. Furthermore, it was so conservative that no woman had ever before run for a major county or state office.

Everything Against Her

"I knew everything was against me," she said, "and that I'd have to get out and let people see what I looked like and tell them what I stood for."

During the three or four weeks prior to election she worked almost 18 hours a day. Besides speaking at every meeting where candidates were welcome, she was her own campaign manager and publicity director, and followed through on such details as newspaper stories, letters, badges, printed blotters, and safety matches bearing her attractive likeness. From early morning till late at night she rang doorbells, shook hands, talked with housewives; she went into fields and stores, workshops and offices, to talk with the men. Her success as a practical engineer helped convince them that she could represent them in the Assembly.

The campaigning was strenuous work. It was as apt to be famine as feast. Some days she forgot about luncheon and then, when evening came, did not stop for dinner either. Once she ate three church suppers all in one evening. A little analysis of election returns, however, proves the wisdom of her earnest campaigning. While winning the rural areas, she lost the towns—with two exceptions. In each of these two towns she had spent an entire day, going from door to door and speaking personally to practically every householder.

New Jersey's newest Assemblywoman goes to Trenton with no pre-determined program other than a wish to aid her farmer constituency and to help amend the State's sadly antiquated Constitution. She is lined up with Governor Edison's reform movement.

On the whole, she has been sobered and disillusioned by the public apathy that she saw during her campaign. But she firmly believes that public affairs will profit from more of the engineer's bed-rock approach to problems.

And Sew to Bed!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When all is done and all is said,
The others simply go to bed—
But mine is no such simple rite
When I would go to bed at night.
It first behooves me to repair
A hole in Big Bill's underwear.
On Small Bill's pants I then replace
A button that's their saving grace.
Next, with a martyr's nobleness,
I finish Mary's fancy dress,
A frock she needs the coming day
To dress-rehearse the senior play.
Then I recall I promised Ned
To mend his gloves—and SEW to
bed!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

Waste Paper Helps Buy Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Waste paper was turned into new books for the Medford (Oklahoma) Public Library not long ago through the resourcefulness of the Medford Progress Club.

The club, with characteristic ingenuity and energy, organized a waste paper collection to raise money, when it was learned that the city library needed new books. Announcements of the plan were run in the local papers and by means of the "line rings" on telephone party lines. Three afternoons were designated on which old papers were to be brought to a centrally-located building in town. The clubwomen, with the aid of Boy Scouts, also canvassed the various sections of the community, gathering up in their cars papers that persons were unable to deliver to the collection center.

The husband of one of the club members, with the usual helpfulness of "club husbands" provided a truck and a driver. With the boys' help this was loaded with the paper, and the load taken to a paper company in Wichita, Kansas, where it was sold, netting $28.90 for the book fund. Newspapers brought 45 cents per hundred pounds and magazines, 65 cents—and it was all in line with the paper-saving that's part of America's war-time duty.

Maybe it's an idea other clubs will want to follow.

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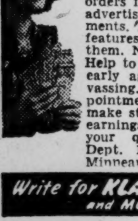

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The Home Forum

Prudence Entertains

"I SHOULD HAVE A stick with a point on it, like the ones the men in the park use," said Prudence. She was leaning over to pick up scraps of paper which the wind had blown among the leaves under her sidewalk hedge. "I'm tidying up for Mr. Archibald," she said. "Come sit on the steps and I'll tell you about him." She dropped her paper scraps into a large fruit basket on the sidewalk. We sat down between gunny sacks of sand which covered the steps and the entrance porch of Prudence's house.

"This sand is for the Community Center. The Roosters are going to take it down for me later this afternoon. Henry got an extra supply, when he got ours, and I'm glad he did because the hardware stores are sold out. I know there are people who haven't filled their buckets yet."

* * *

"The *Roosters*," I said, reminiscently. I hadn't heard the boys of our neighborhood called that for at least two years. She laughed. "'Roosters, Five,' wasn't it?" I asked. "Yes," she said. "Bob and Wolcott are home from school and they are all having a reunion this vacation. I asked them over to pop corn this afternoon. Do you remember the time they cleaned Henry's study for me?"

I remembered that and how, when they were small, this same group of boys had haunted Prudence's house. They loved the nonchalance, the casual routine, the animals, the flexible meal hours, the parties here, and they had tagged Prudence around as if she were one of them.

"But I thought you were tidying up for Mr. Benedict or somebody," I said.

* * *

"Mr. Archibald. I *am*." Prudence leaned over to tie up the laces of her shabby tennis shoes. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, but she still wore her morning corduroy slacks and an out-at-the-elbow ski jacket. "When you were a child, did you have some one visitor for whom your family always put its best foot forward?"

"Why, yes. Aunt Susanne," I answered. "When she came, everything had to be spotless and we children had to speak in whispers."

* * *

"I knew it," laughed Prudence. "Every family has one. Well, Mr. Archibald, a friend of my father's, was the special guest at our house. They used to say he was so fastidious that he kept shoe-trees in his rubbers. He is really a wonderful person, generous and fine, but fussy. Mother used to polish for hours before he came to see us. He's here in the East on business; he's coming to tea tomorrow. Ever since he telephoned on Sunday, I have been making plans. I'm going to have a perfect tea served in an atmosphere of quiet formality, just the way he likes it. I'm cleaning the outside of the house today, and tomorrow morning Emma and I are going to clean the downstairs thoroughly. It all brings back memories of my childhood." We sat quietly for a moment until Prudence said: "Come in. I'll light the fire for the popcorn."

The living-room looked like the Red Cross rooms. There were piles of heavy wool sweaters on the couch, on the chairs, spilling over from the window seat. "What's all this?" I asked.

"It's the necks. You know how so many sweaters are too small at the neck, in spite of directions. I knit them over. I couldn't go to Headquarters today, so they let me bring last week's accumulation home. Want to do one? Just rip out the top two rows, re-knit and cast off loosely. There's the door bell!"

I lifted the foot-high pile of dark blue sweaters from the couch, put them with others on the window-seat, and extracted some needles from the knitting-bag on the floor. My errands in the town would have to be put off; but I'd be of some use and see the Roosters, too.

* * *

They came into the room now, a stomping, blowing group, smelling of fresh air. Like their hostess, all of them were dressed in slacks and sweaters. They smiled at me and went on talking: "At night, there was one plane left. In the morning, there were two. Did you read about that? That's why I want to be a Marine when I'm old enough," said Bob.

"Me, too," said small Peter, not strictly a Rooster, but the younger brother of one and Prudence's particular friend. "Where's the popcorn, Mrs. Prudence?" he asked.

The five boys, completely at home, sat on the floor and in the already crowded chairs. Emma brought in an enormous preserve kettle for the corn and a small saucepan, filled with butter, which she placed on the hearth. Peter brought in a pewter charger of apples and a large glass jar of popcorn. He put an aluminum salt-cellar on the mantel before he answered the door bell to let Ann and her baby in.

* * *

"I didn't know there was a party on. Is there room for us?" Ann called. "Of course," shouted the boys. "Here's the dog basket. We'll put the baby in that," said Barry.

Steinway, the cat, jumped to the mantel from the top of the nearest arm-chair and settled down out of the way of the boys. Prudence sat on the floor before the fire; Ann seated herself on the couch beside me. When the fire had burned down to a bed of coals, Wolcott began to shake the popper. You couldn't hear the noise it made under the din of talk and laughter.

Indeed, it was so noisy in the room that no one but Emma in the kitchen had heard the last peal of the door bell. At least, that was what I deduced when, through the door into the hall, I saw her admitting a tall, white-haired gentleman. He leaned over to shout his name to her. I couldn't hear what he said, but I knew who he was from the look of the velvet collar on his black overcoat and the gold knob on his old-fashioned walking-stick.

* * *

Emma twisted her way between boys to whisper in Prudence's ear. Prudence jumped up. The boys stopped talking. Wolcott held the popper in mid-air. "Mr. Archibald?" Prudence said, puzzled. "What day is this? Wednesday? My goodness! I thought it was Tuesday." She rushed to the hall, hands outstretched. We heard her say: "This is lovely. You won't get tea, but there's going to be a lot of popcorn."

She led Mr. Archibald into the crowded, noisy room. He dodged a plate of apples on the floor, stepped over Splendid, the dog, sleeping near the doorway. Prudence, pinning up her hair, made sketchy introductions. Jim tossed sweaters off a chair which he pulled in front of the fire for Mr. Archibald to sit in. The baby squealed. The corn popped. Peter rumpled the pages of old National Geographics at the magazine stand, while Bob showed John a new jujitsu hold he had learned at school. Was Mr. Archibald wincing at the noise and disorder, the baby at his feet, the butter melting between him and the fire? I couldn't see. Prudence said: "I was going to have everything beautifully neat for you, Mr. Archibald. You had to climb over sand bags to get in, didn't you? But you'll like this better than having tea alone with me, I know. Peter, please give Mr. Archibald an apple."

* * *

I crept out to do my errands, feeling a bit shaken. "Of course, he wouldn't carry the shoe-trees with him," I thought as I went by the shiny pair of rubbers in the front hall. I sat down on a bag of sand outside. Prudence's words: "A perfect tea in an atmosphere of quiet formality," kept repeating themselves in my ears. The sight of the basket of papers which Prudence had so carefully gathered up, smack in the middle of the front sidewalk, finished the trick. I laughed until I had to wipe the tears away.

Ann told me later that, when Mr. Archibald left, he was heard to say: "I can't remember, Prudence, when I've enjoyed myself quite so much."

Well, that's the way it always is at Prudence's—different, unexpected, but good.

C. C. R.

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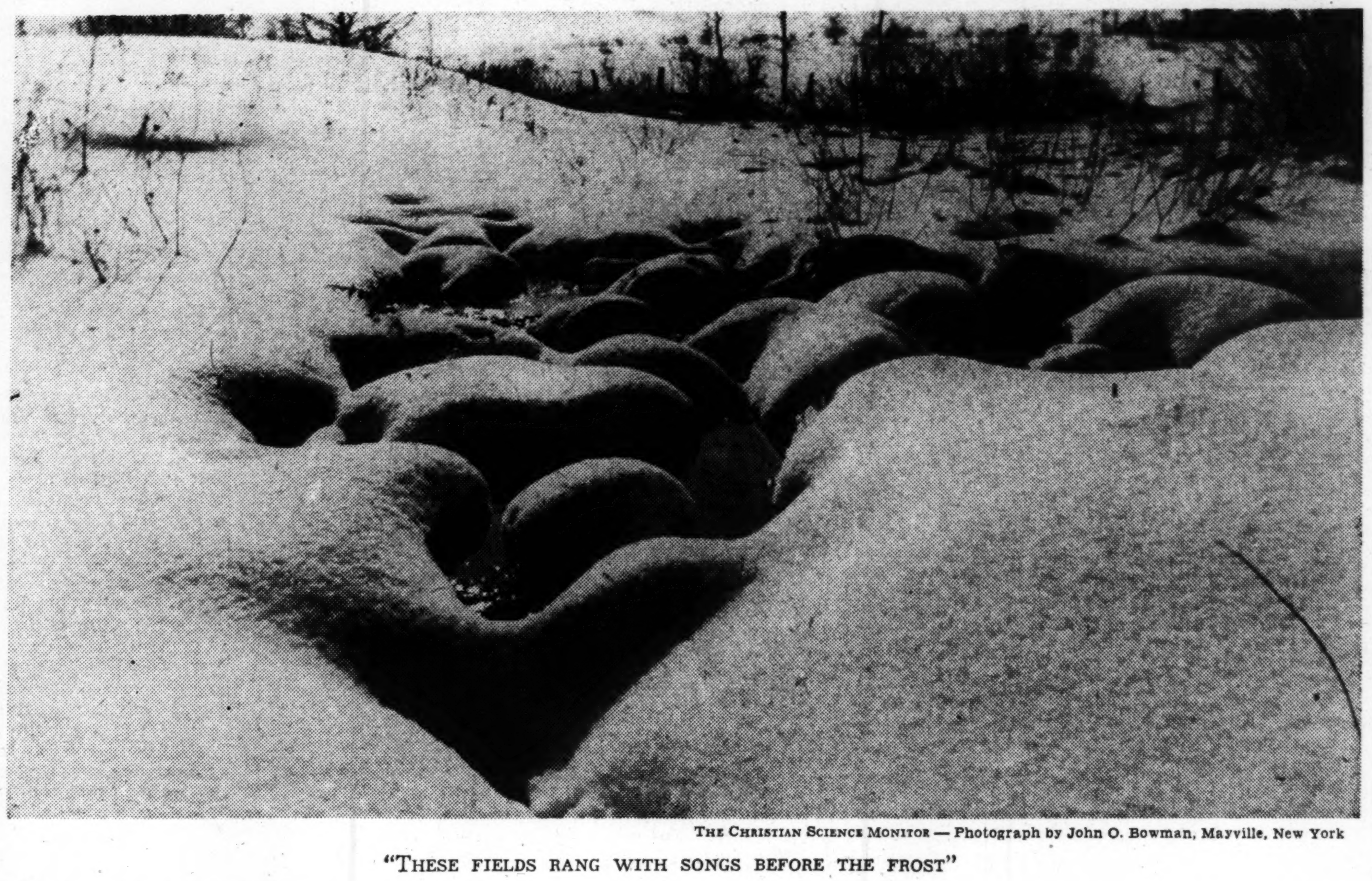

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John O. Bowman, Mayville, New York

"THESE FIELDS RANG WITH SONGS BEFORE THE FROST"

Songs Over Snow

A northeast storm brings the transformation;
Stone walls and brush rows are drifted under.
The pasture paths are memories; I picture them
As burrows turning with the slopes under a foot-deep snow,
Lanes that the cows walked, unused now. I wonder
If the lichened stones are warm and if the woodchucks
In their long sleep dream of meadows and clover.
These fields rang with songs before the frost.
Today they ring with the jingled notes of the tree sparrow,
The chirp of the snow-bird swirling on the driving wind—
These are the songs over snow.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

On a Night Like This

On a night like this,
When the trees complain
And wild flakes blow
Against the pane,
No gardner's mind
Can be at rest.

Hearing the snow-wind
From the west,
He cannot forget
The foxglove crowns,
And the ruthless way
The snow packs down.

He cannot sleep,
For, swaying bright,
Foxgloves haunt
The winter night.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Odpoczynek i spokój

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NIGDY w przeszłości nie pragnęła w ogóle ludzkość pokoju i odpoczynku usilniej niż pragnie ich w dobie obecnej. Koleje wojenne, niepewności poczynań rządowych, i ciągłe zmiany w sprawach ludzkich wywołują przerażenie między wielu którzy czują że spokój i odpoczynek stały się wprost nie do osiągnięcia.

Jest wielu którzy, pracą w przemyśle lub zawodzie pragną odpoczynku i ustania zmęczenia z konieczności towarzyszącego codziennemu oddaniu się mozołu pracy. Niewątpliwie i tysiące służących w siłach zbrojnych wielu krajów serdecznie modli się o pokój i wypoczynek od ciągłej walki i uciemiężenia.

Wszystkie narody mają warstwy ludu uginającego się pod ciężarem chorób, smutków, niedostatku i innych niedomagań. Ludzie ci także pragną odpoczynku, pokoju i zdrowia; napełnieni są pożądaniem zgody, radości i obfitości dobra. Od czasu do czasu było wiele rozmaitych sposobów i planów proponowanych do ogólnego użytku celem polepszenia warunków społecznych, poprawienia złego, zagojenia waśni, i ustanowienia narodowego i międzynarodowego pokoju. Przyznać trzeba że cel osób które przedstawiały te różne metody polepszenia doli ludzkiej był, po większej części, szczery i szlachetny; lecz miara ich powodzenia nie dosięgnela szczytu który trzeba osiągnąć jeśli mamy uzyskać prawdziwy pokój i odpoczynek.

Podczas zastanawiania się nad wydarzeniami obecnych czasów, może ktoś zapytać się czy też istniała w jakimkolwiek czasie jaka osoba któraby doznała prawdziwego pokoju lub prawdziwego spoczynku? Odpowiedź znaleźć możemy w Piśmie Swiętym. Chrystus Jezus, ten mistrz Chrześcijanin, wskaziciel drogi dla całej ludzkości, mówiąc nietylko do tych którzy z nim byli, lecz także do całej ludzkości na wszystkie czasy powiedział (Mat. 11:28), „Pójdźcie do mnie wszyscy, którzyście spracowani i obciążeni, a ja wam sprawię odpocznienie.“ Przez to powiedzenie Jezus nie zachęcał swych słuchaczy by się zbliżyli do niego osobiście, gdziekolwiek był w danej chwili; Jezus chciał aby człowiek przyznał i zrozumiał jego duchowe nauki, a potem zastosował w codziennym życiu tą prawdę którą on tak kochająco objawiał słowem i czynem. Jezus wiedział że pojęcie i prawe zastosowanie i użycie prawdy uwolniłoby człowieka od każdej postaci złego, od smutku, grzechu, chorób i śmierci. Niezaprzeczalne dowody tego dał Jezus podczas swego trzy-letniego nauczania pośród ludu. Odpoczynek i pokój jakie doznawał Chrystus Jezus, pomimo wzgardy nienawiści, nieporozumienia i ciemnoty okazywanej przez tych którzy sprzeciwiali się jemu i jego naukom, były rezultatem jego świadomej jedności z Bogiem, i jego duchowego zrozumienia wiecznego stosunku istniejącego między Bogiem a człowiekiem. Pokój i odpoczynek są dostępnemi dziś dla całej ludzkości, a korzystać z nich może każda jednostka do tego stopnia, do jakiego postąpiła w zrozumieniu prawd istnienia, i użycia ich, jak to czynił nasz wielki Mistrz.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska, wynalazek Mary Baker Eddy, jest przywróceniem tej przekonywującej religji Chrześcijańskiej, którą nauczał Chrystus Jezus. Jego duchowa metoda leczenia chorób, pokonywania smutku, nędzy, niezgody, bojaźni i wszelkich waśni, jest tą samą którą dziś Wiedza Chrześcijańska podaje ludzkości do przyjęcia. Podczas lat ubiegłych od czasu jej odkrycia, coraz więcej ludzi studjowało naukę tę i polegało na jej sile leczniczej. Wszyscy ci, przez uduchownienie myśli uzyskują coraz to lepsze poczucie zdrowia, radości i szczęścia, obfitości dobra, jakoteż i odpoczynku i pokoju.

W księdze Joba napisanem jest (22:21), „Przyuczaj się, proszę, znim przestawać, a uczyń sobie z nim pokój: boć się tak będzie szczęściło.“ Dobre poznanie Boga przynosi ze sobą wielkie duchowe oświetlenie, a świadomość tak oświecona łatwiej dostrzega rzeczywistość istnienia, i jest zdolną jasno spostrzedz różnice między dobrem a złem, Prawdą a błędem, faktem a bajką. Nauczanie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej objawia prawdę że sprawiedliwy, mądry i kochający Bóg nietylko stworzył duchowy wszechświat i wszystko co się w nim mieści, lecz ten sam dobry Bóg utrzymuje, kieruje, rządzi i podtrzymuje Swoje stworzenie. Bóg jest wszech-obecnym, wszechmocnym, wszech-wiedzącym boskim Umysłem, bezgraniczną Miłością. W tym boskim Umyśle, w którym królestwo boskie jest, wiecznie z nami, niema wojny, niema bojaźni, niema straty ni braku, niema grzechu, smutku, chorób ani śmierci. To wspaniałe królestwo zamieszkuje człowiek, który jest doskonałym obrazem i podobieństwem Boga. Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza ludzi jak mają poznać duchowe rzeczywistości aby porzucić wierzenia materjalne, tych nierzeczywistości zmysłu śmiertelnego. Ta wolność myśli, to naukowe rozróżnianie między złudnemi wierzeniami a aktualnością odkryje nam i przeistoczy waśnie i niezgodę w prawdziwą harmonję, chorobliwość w zdrowie; wyjawi nam pokój w miejsce niepokoju, odpoczynek i spokój w miejsce konfliktu.

Boską Zasadą Wiedzy Chrzescijańskiej jest Miłość. Błogosławieństwa jakie z niej płyną, zyskamy przez umiejętną modlitwę. Wspominając swoją nieustającą modlitwę, Mrs. Eddy pisze (Miscellaneous Writings, Pisma Różne, str. 133, 134): „Wpośród przygnębiającego trudu i pracy ciągle zwracam się do boskiej Miłości po przewodnictwo, i znajduje odpoczynek. Daje mi to dużo radości módz zaświadczyć o prawdzie słów Jezusa. Miłość czyni wszystkie ciężary lekkiemi, i daje pokój przechodzący wszelkie zrozumnienie, i jawne ‚znaki‘. Co do pokoju,—ten jest niedowysłowienia; co do ‚znaków‘ oto chorzy którzy są uleczeni, smutni którzy są napełnieni nadzieją, oto grzeszni i nieświadomi którzy stali się ‚mądremi ku zbawieniu‘!“

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Rest and Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER MORE than today has mankind in general longed for rest and peace. The vicissitudes of war, the uncertainties of governmental activities, the continual changes in human affairs, have caused many people to become dismayed, and to feel that rest and peace are well-nigh unattainable.

There are many engaged in business and in professional activities who long for rest and a cessation of the fatigue attendant upon the daily routine of their vocations. No doubt, thousands in the armed forces of many lands are earnestly praying for peace and rest from conflict and oppression.

In all nations, there are those who bend under the heavy burdens of sickness, sorrow, poverty, and disease. These, too, are hoping for rest, peace, and healing; they are filled with a desire for harmony, joy, and abundance of good. Many and varied have been the devices, plans, and agencies offered from time to time to the general public for the correction of evils, for the improvement of social conditions, for the healing of physical discord, and for the establishment of national and international peace. It must be conceded that the motives of those who have proposed the various methods for human betterment have, in most cases, been sincere and noble, but the degree of success has fallen far short of what must be attained if genuine rest and peace are to be achieved.

When viewing the conditions of the present day, someone may ask if there was ever anyone, at any time, who experienced either genuine rest or perfect peace? The answer is to be found in the Scriptures. Christ Jesus, the master Christian, the Way-shower for all mankind, said, speaking not alone to those who were with him, but to all men in all time to come (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." By this statement Jesus did not invite his hearers to draw nearer to him personally, wherever he was temporarily located; he wanted all men to come into harmony with and to understand his spiritual teachings, and then to put into daily practice the truth which he lovingly revealed and demonstrated. He knew that the perception and honest utilization of the truth would set men free from every phase of evil, from sorrow, sin, sickness, and death. He furnished undeniable examples of this fact throughout his three years' labor of love among mankind. The peace and rest which Christ Jesus experienced, in spite of the scorn and hatred, ignorance and misunderstanding, manifested by those who opposed him and his teachings, were the results of his conscious at-one-ment with God, and his spiritual understanding of the eternal relationship existing between God and man. Peace and rest are available to all mankind today, and may be enjoyed by each individual to the extent that he knows the truth of being, and utilizes it as did our great Master.

Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, is a reinstatement of the demonstrable Christianity taught by Christ Jesus. His spiritual method of healing sickness, overcoming sorrow, poverty, discord, fear, and all inharmony, is that which Christian Science offers today for the acceptance of humanity. During the years since its discovery, more and more people have been studying Christian Science and relying upon it for healing. They are gaining, through spiritualization of thought, a better sense of health, joy, and happiness, and an abundance of good, as well as peace and rest.

It is written in the book of Job (22:21), "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." Knowing God aright brings great spiritual illumination, and the individual consciousness thus illuminated discerns the facts of existence, and is enabled to perceive clearly the difference between right and wrong, Truth and error, fact and fable. The teaching of Christian Science reveals the truth that a just, wise, and loving God not only created the spiritual universe and all that it contains, but governs, maintains, guides, and supports His creation. God is ever-present, omnipotent, all-knowing, divine Mind, illimitable Love. In this divine Mind, in which is the kingdom of God, forever at hand, there is no war, no fear, no loss or lack, no sin, sorrow, sickness, or death. Man, the perfect image and likeness of God, inhabits this glorious kingdom. Christian Science is teaching men to recognize spiritual realities and discard material beliefs, the unrealities of mortal sense. This freedom of thought, this scientific differentiation between illusive beliefs and actualities, reveals as real harmony instead of discord, health instead of disease, peace in the place of trouble, rest and tranquillity in the place of conflict.

The divine Principle of Christian Science is Love. The blessings which are derived from it are gained through scientific prayer. Referring to her unceasing prayer, Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 133, 134): "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest. It affords me great joy to be able to attest to the truth of Jesus' words. Love makes all burdens light, it giveth a peace that passeth understanding, and with 'signs following.' As to the peace, it is unutterable; as to 'signs,' behold the sick who are healed, the sorrowful who are made hopeful, and the sinful and ignorant who have become 'wise unto salvation'!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

On the Best of Terms

DURING THE TWO YEARS the Tylers and their daughter Mrs. Gardner, and her family, lived next door, we were on the best of terms, and we still see them occasionally—though they have moved up on the hill, where more goes by the door. There are shrubs on our place that came from them; baskets of apples, bags of butter beans, grapes and so forth sometimes appear when the laundry is delivered; but we miss the children's voices, we miss getting bits of local news, and we miss the old man coming over to draw water from our well because "the old lady likes it better."

The place was sold to Bridgeport people, who live there the year round and who have made delightful improvements, all in key with the old-time feeling of the place. We borrow a roller, and on one occasion we used their electric floor-waxer; they borrow books and occasional tools. But there's little occasion for such interchange; and it never becomes a nuisance but is mutually considered a privilege, a mark of friendship. We talk over problems of boundaries; we agree to clear up a certain unsightly stretch and they to rebuild a tumbledown bit of wall; a fine old elm on the line is being salvaged by joint effort; we are putting up some woven fencing to conceal our woodpile and compost heap; they are planting some arborvitae on their side of the line.—From "A House for the Week Ends," by VIRGINIA KIRKUS. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Winston Churchill, the Writer

WINSTON CHURCHILL more than any writer I have known—and I have known a number, would-be and professional, in my lifetime—has the ability to tap the reservoir of creative effort that in most people lies unused. Most writers seem to experience the most fantastic difficulty in getting started. They will talk endlessly about the books they have written or the books they are going to write, about agents, reviewers, rival authors, publishers, anything to put off the awful moment when they have nothing to do but sit down and write. They generally call it "waiting for inspiration." Mr. Churchill is a model they could all profitably imitate. Years ago he taught himself not to consult his feelings or to go sighing for "inspiration" but to make his inspiration an obedient servant, responsive to his master's call.

When a job of writing has to be done, Mr. Churchill sits down to it whether he is in the mood or not and the effort generates his creative power. He always works under great pressure and seems to enjoy it genuinely.

At Chartwell Manor, in Kent, there is a long room on the first floor where Mr. Churchill does all his writing, or rather his dictation, since he never writes or types anything himself. One side of the room is entirely given up to a very long table on which are kept many reference books. His secretary sits at the head of the table taking dictation. He has a male secretary and research expert present also. Whenever he isn't quite sure of a fact he turns to him for information. As he dictates he walks up and down the room lost in deep concentration.

His historical data are always collected and checked by a group of experts. When he was writing his life of his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, he called in a naval and military expert to gather data for him on the specialized aspects of that famous soldier's career. When all these aides have collected the material he needs for a book he studies it carefully, absorbs it thoroughly, and then writes the whole book straight off from memory. . . .

It is as a writer that Churchill has earned his living. His father left him with a taste for the best of everything and only a small fortune with which to gratify it. Fortunately his books, though he has seldom written on popular subjects, have sold amazingly well, well enough to have brought him in, together with his journalistic earnings, an income of about $100,000 a year.—From "I Was Winston Churchill's Private Secretary," by PHYLLIS MOIR. (New York: Wilfred Funk, Inc.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

C

Intimate Message: Washington

The Flying Fortress Flies............................*By Joseph G. Harrison*

One of the brighter spots of color in the entire Far Eastern picture today is the devastation being sown among enemy warships, mercantile vessels and planes by America's giant four-engined bombers. Although these Flying Fortresses and Consolidated B-24s are still confined to harassing the enemy, they have already proved that, given the numbers, they have the striking power to nail the Japanese offensive to the ground. It is no exaggeration to say that upon their broad wings as much as upon any other single military or naval factor rests the hope of Allied victory in the Far East.

In light of this fact, officials here are expressing heart-felt thanks that the output of these mighty aerial battleships is now increasing very rapidly. Although actual figures are a military secret, the monthly production of this type of aircraft is now many times what it was last summer. Furthermore, new plants for the assembly of parts manufactured by the automoblie industry are coming into operation in the spring. Long months of planning and effort are now bearing a sizable, although still inadequate, harvest of giant bombers.

Not alone because of their unparalleled bomb-carrying capacity but also because of their long range these planes are a feasible means of first countering, then nullifying and finally eliminating Japanese naval supremacy in the South Pacific. Flying at heights which put them above the accurate range of enemy antiaircraft fire and heavily armored and protected against the relatively weak Japanese pursuit planes, the flying Fortresses and B-24s are now engaged in searching out and bombing units of the Japanese fleet.

Re-establishing Balance of Power

Destroyers, cruisers, even a battleship, together with transports, freighters and tankers have all felt the shattering force of the big bombers' missiles. As one Government official stated this week, the heavy bombers are already re-establishing the balance of Far Eastern naval power which was tipped against the allies by early Japanese victories.

The farther the Japanese advance from their main bases, the more vulnerable they become to the American, British and Dutch pilots soaring three or four miles above the ocean in their bomb-laded aerial fortresses. Already the waters off the coasts of Borneo and Celebes have become dangerous for all craft of the Rising Sun. They will become more so as the weeks pass.

In staff talks here on Allied Far Eastern strategy first consideration is given to transporting and maintaining these bombers. Men, guns, ships, munitions and tanks may all be badly needed on the other side of the Pacific, but there is still greater need for clouds of bombers. Working alone these warplanes can seriously damage the enemy, but without aerial support most ground operations are doomed to eventual defeat in today's mode of warfare.

Furthermore long range bombers are probably the easiest item of military equipment to send to the beleaguered Allied forces. Their long range permits them to hop from island to island in a great arc beginning at Hawaii and swinging through Canton Island, Fiji, Australia and then to the Netherlands East Indies. Their speed of well over 200 miles an hour enables them to arrive at their destination in a fraction of the time needed for the transportation of other types of equipment.

Japanese Have Evolved No Defense

Free from the weight of bombs on their passage across the Pacific, these big bombers can carry a number of mechanics, ground crewmen and pursuit plane pilots for duty on the East Asian front. Give them large landing fields, plenty of gasoline and big caliber bombs and these bombers are ready to go to work upon arrival. The Allies are now seeing to it that they get just these things.

So far the Japanese have apparently evolved no defense against the four-engine bombers. Communique after communique has been issued by the War Department laconically stating that this or that number of big bombers had just returned undamaged from a successful raid on enemy fleet units or installations. The largest American loss to date, other than those sustained during the surprise raids which opened the war, came the other day when five big bombers, returning from a raid on Japanese positions in the Celebes, met a large formation of Japanese pursuit ships and lost two ships. Although unescorted by fighter planes, the heavily outnumbered bombers were able to shoot down at least nine enemy pursuit ships, an ample indication of their defensive strength.

Japanese successes at Pearl Harbor and against the Repulse and the Prince of Wales near Singapore proved once and for all the vulnerability of warships to air attack. But the time will come when Japan, dependent to an almost unparalleled degree upon sea power, will bitterly regret that this is so. With the battleship Haruna already at the bottom of the ocean and with another battleship of the Kongo class believed to have followed it there, the process of whittling down the Japanese Navy has already begun auspiciously. The seam-splitting detonations of bombs from swarms of Flying Fortresses and B-24s will someday complete the job.

South America Speaks: Caribbean

Blackout in Jamaica (By Mail, Delayed)......................*By R. H. S.*

Caribbean stars refuse to be blacked out. They gleamed that night and slid down the small waves lapping saucily in the dark. Jamaica had blacked out, but not the stars of the Caribbean. The waves and the stars came out in the silence, the sudden hushing of human sounds, to sing and to dance as they always do without being fully heard or seen.

It was only a practice blackout, but the cobbler working late had to dim his lantern to a faint glow and draw his door to the old wooden jamb. In the Myrtle Bank Hotel, candles lighted stairways. But the real test of the blackout came in the streets of the people, not from doused lights, but from the stilling of the usual voluble conversation that rises in the evening among a folk who find much of their enjoyment in talking.

When Sirens Wailed and Lights Went Down

We didn't meet the policeman who had sent some other transients back to the hotel on the ground that they might get lost. Carefully keeping our bearings by the simple device of counting streets and making only one right-angle turn toward the center of town, we were deep in the narrow byways when the sirens wailed and lights began to go down.

Having experienced a blackout as early as 1933 in Tokyo, we were prepared somewhat, but this was different. Tokyo had been a bedlam of trucks rushing through the streets, of excited children, of planes roaring overhead and searchlights stabbing for them—all of the now familiar blackout techniques—in 1933! Jamaica, blacking out in practice because Japan had attacked in the Pacific, simply settled into darkness and into comparative silence.

A few windows remained too strongly lighted to please the policeman of the street, who evidently knew each family from long experience, and just how to deal with it. He came up behind us, his momentum overtaking our careful pace in the unfamiliar surroundings.

Compliance and Pleasant Rejoinder

On one window the policeman simply knocked with a few commanding raps of his knuckles, which conveniently had been blacked out along with his whole exterior some time before. In his dark uniform he moved like a shadow across the narrow street, but it was a shadow moving with authority and precision.

"Madam," he called up to a second-story room, "your lights can be seen from the street. Put them down, please."

Prompt compliance and a pleasant rejoinder indicated that the yoke of authority rested easily in this Jamaican street.

Even more noticeable than the diminishing light was the hushing of human voices. Whether in Haiti or Trinidad, the Guianas or Jamaica, talky-talk is one of the main outlets for the populace in its sections deriving from Africa. The voluble French of Haitian Negroes, with conversations proceeding across the street, is matched by various dialects heard at full voice in Jamaica, especially when there is some excitement afoot, as on this night. But the excitement in this instance called for silence, and it came, gradually. No airman could now be guided to the darkened city on a beam of human voices rising in the night. Before the vocal blackout, you wondered, not seriously, but in amused speculation, how high the waves of talk would beat into the sky.

To Change the Subject:

Young People Into Citizens............................*By Millicent Taylor*

Urging that the schools be responsible for a much more vigorous teaching of citizenship, the American Youth Commission, which has just launched a comprehensive plan for strengthening democracy in the United States through facing and solving the problems of youth, declared this citizenship as having two levels: "conforming" and "contributing."

Most schools, the Commission finds, give children experience only "in the elementary stages" of the conforming kind. Obedience and orderliness are fundamental, but until they become thinking obedience and positive orderliness they have not, we agree, reached a stage that might be classed as citizenship. On the other hand, some schools, more experimental, have so emphasized "contributing citizenship" that the conforming variety has been neglected. The Commission would recommend a better balance between the two.

Minimizing Racial Differences

Its related recommendations are thought-provoking. Contributing directly to democratic citizenship is an active appreciation of the background of different races, the Commission points out. Schools, therefore, are urged to do far more than at present to help children understand different peoples. "The dignity of humanity, one of the essential concepts of democracy, requires that racial antagonisms be minimized."

Work as an educational experience is also at the very heart of this kind of citizenship training. Under the Commission's plan, work would not be limited to those students who need to earn, but would be required of all. The schools then—no longer exclusively teaching book-knowledge—would reach out into the community with many useful contacts and co-operative activities, and out of this widened interest, would find many opportunities for community service for young people to render. A hint of this state of affairs might be glimpsed by imagining some of the present Boy Scout services on a public-school-and-community scale, by enlarging upon present school chorus and orchestra contributions, by thinking what it would mean if every public school as a matter of course opened its doors after hours to out-of-school youth and to all kinds of neighborhood needs. Our young people, from their earliest school experience, would, under such a plan, take part in local civic activities, serving and sharing.

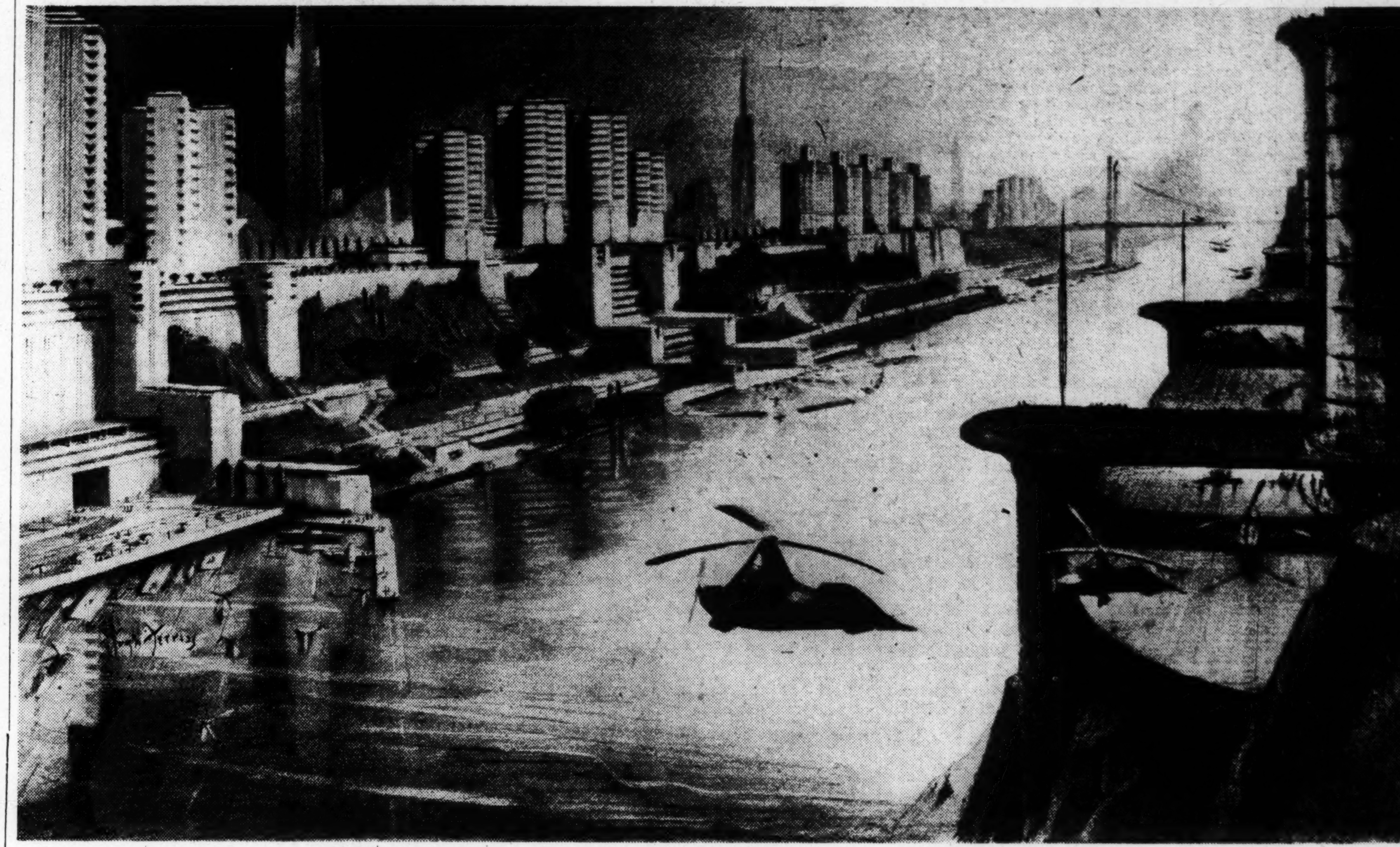
Have the College-Bound Work

Within the school itself, they would help with a greatly enlarged school lunch program and other forms of work. The Commission further would see all college-bound young people work a year part time or six months full time before going on to college or higher technical or vocational schools. Another point affecting the teaching of citizenship: Those higher institutions charging tuition (presumably endowed colleges and private junior colleges) should be required to provide a means whereby each student could earn this tuition. The Commission even would have every student required to earn some of his tuition, whether he needed to or not, "in order that financial distinctions among pupils be minimized and that all may have a desirable form of experience."

On studying this plan for "Youth and the Future"—an outcome of six years of effort by the American Youth Commission, itself made up largely of educators and youth experts—one wonders if within these 74 recommendations will be found the great contribution concerning youth in a democracy reserved for the United States to give the world.

The totalitarian states count their intricately developed youth program one of their greatest sources of strength. Certainly the results of the present thorough Nazi training of German youth would seem to be among the most serious and persistent forms of "enemy action" with which the democracies will in the end have to deal. The American Youth Commission in launching its recommendations for so comprehensive a plan unmistakably indicates the conviction that a positive, thoroughly democratic youth program is essential as a counterattack; also that no world reconstruction schemes, however sound, can be carried through to success by the United States until the youth problem at home is understood and solved.

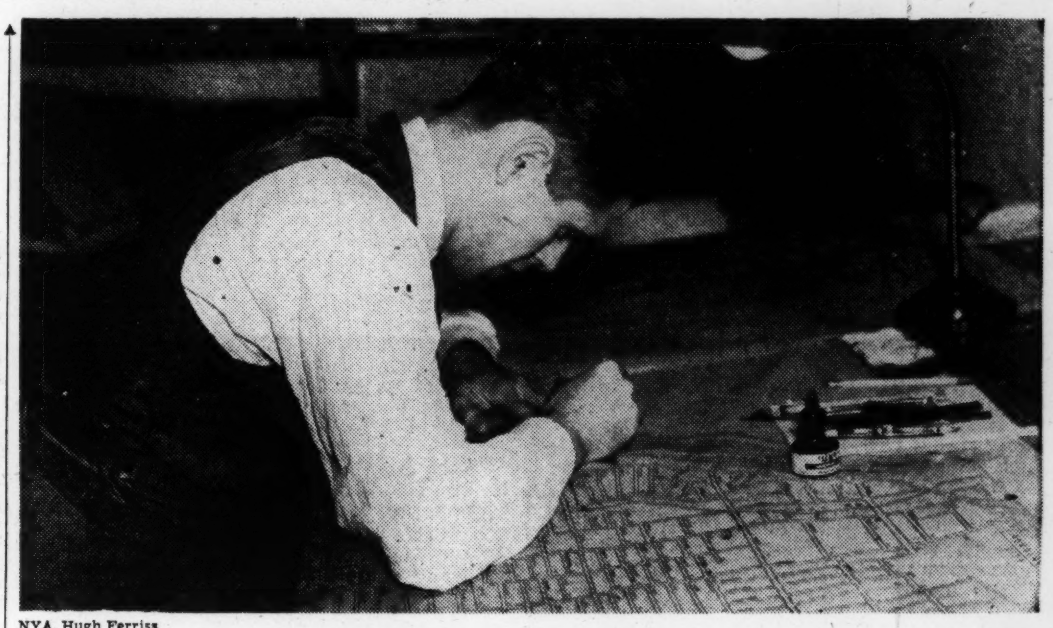
A Better Postwar America—Just Rebuild It



Future City of America? One Artist's Impression of Things to Come

Such urban centers as this imaginative projection by Hugh Ferriss may grow out of a vast postwar rebuilding program being planned and sponsored by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University professor, and Guy Greer of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve System.

Two-specialist proposal calls for immediate start on plans for reconstruction of 'blighted' areas; Federal legislation and financial aid needed as well as master plans by cities.



NYA, Hugh Ferriss

Drafting Plans for Tomorrow's America

The training of young men in city planning, housing and production research is the key to the proposed rehabilitation program which is expected to remove from cities "blighted" slum areas now totaling $40,000,000,000—and to start postwar readjustment with a bang when the war ends.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—A simple, straightforward plan has just been advanced for America's postwar readjustment. All it calls for is the re-building of America. The sponsors are Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard professor, New Deal economic handyman and a sort of American equivalent of John Maynard Keynes, and Guy Greer of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve System.

You see, England has formulated tentative plans for a somewhat similar undertaking as a 30-year program. Messrs. Hansen and Greer say that the condition of United States cities and towns has just about reached the point where it is intolerable. Worse than that, it is still deteriorating. This is the time right now, when the war is in its critical stage, they say, to lay plans for rebulding America for the future. To be ready to start the postwar adjustment program with a bang when the war ends, certain actions are needed now:

Congress must pass laws giving cities and towns the power to work out their own rehabilitation, and the training of young men must start right away, in the very midst of this war emergency, for the second emergency that is going to follow this one—the emergency of peace. These men need city-planning experience and instruction in housing and production research.

How much will it cost? Well, the National Association of Real Estate Boards has estimated that the aggregate of assessed value of the property in urban areas already "blighted" is something like $40,000,000,000. Quite a lot of money.

The program calls for wiping out those areas. But the Government would not have to put up all the money, although Federal financing of the big slum clearance scheme is the mainspring of the project. For every dollar advanced by the Federal Government it is believed several dollars of private investment would flow. What the Metrolitan Life Insurance company has already done in constructing an immense project of over 12,000 dwellings at a cost of $50,000,000 in New York City indicates what can be done if there is proper co-operation between government and business.

It is the Hansen-Greer scheme that war production should be channelled off into peacetime "urban redevelopment and housing" on a magnificent scale when "D day" comes—the day of demobilization.

Cost? Don't Worry

Can the country afford it? Why, certainly, say the authors. They have presented their ideas in a close-packed little pamphlet just published by the National Planning Association, of which William L. Batt, one of the big officials of the War Industries Board, is the head. Mr. Batt is also head of the SKF ball-bearing company. Dr. Hansen is Chairman of the N. P. A.'s Executive Committee and an economic adviser of the Federal Reserve System. Certainly the country can afford it, say the authors.

"There is no reason to fear that, over a long period, the outlays involved for the Federal Government will result in any serious strain on its financial resources. If the national income is maintained and steadily increased—and the re-planning and rebuilding program will help to maintain and increase it—we shall have cause for continued confidence in our fiscal capacity.... We may look forward to the day when our towns and cities will become not only tolerable places to live and work in but wholesome and beautiful as well."

The towns and cities aren't wholesome and beautiful—just at present.

"With few exceptions, our American cities and towns have drifted into a situation, both physically and financially, that is becoming intolerable," say Messrs. Hansen and Greer. "Their plight, moreover, is growing progressively worse. Notwithstanding their improved fiscal position since the advent of the defense program, most of them are still financially helpless to do anything, on their own initiative, that would be genuinely effective to cope with the conditions and forces responsible."

Neither the States nor private enterprise, by the same token, can solve the problem single-handed.

No Exaggeration

Something like a revolution will be required to correct this state of affairs, say the authors. They analyze the causes of the situation and give their bold solution.

Here are some of the factors involved:

1. There has been no planning for 150 years.

2. Growing problems of traffic congestion are not being met by piecemeal palliatives.

3. Great and ever widening areas around the center and subcenters of cities have become blighted.

4. Suburbs have grown in all directions, often independent of and paying taxes outside the cities.

5. Tax valuations of over-zoned interior areas have been pushed up, and tax delinquency is increasingly common in blighted areas.

6. Mortgagees have made loans on many of the overvalued and overtaxed parcels of land.

7. Cities have been forced to raise taxes until new construction, or reconstruction, is impossible. The blighted areas stay blighted.

8. But the more tax delinquents there are, the higher the tax rates on other land become.

9. By and large, cities and towns are so heavily in debt that without outside help they cannot bail out.

10. "And yet they must be replanned and largely rebuilt else they will continue to drift into bankruptcy and financial chaos. And since more than half of the entire population lives in them, their status is an increasingly grave menace to the economic and social health of the nation."

Monstrosities?

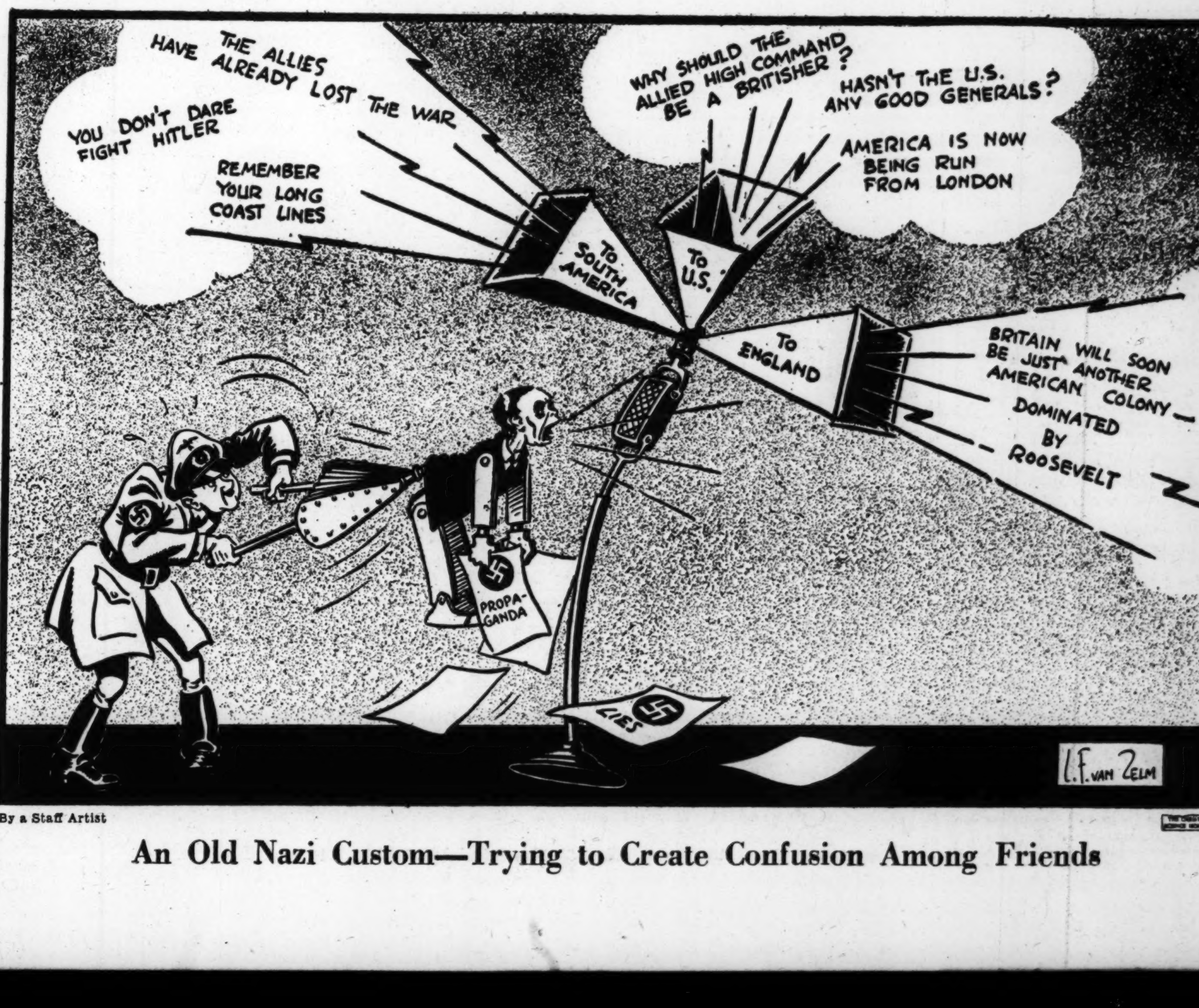
That is the picture: the "largest cities have become economic monstrosities"; they have "long since passed the point of diminishing returns as measured in services rendered and the financial and social cost of such services."

The authors offer a blue-print of what should be done. They would establish a new relationship with the Federal Government, a possible nursing agency that renders service in much the same way that the Department of Agriculture does for the farmers. They see as a requisite Federal legislation giving the cities authority to get from the states power to meet their own problems. Big cities like Boston, Chicago, New York and the like, don't have that power now.

Big grants of Federal aid are needed, too; probably billions, though much of this ultimately may be repaid. They want every city to draw up a master plan, and they feel that local governments should start acquiring slums and blighted areas to put such regions into service in the new metropolitan setup. They urge a three-way attack on the housing problem: Federal stimulation of research and development of cheaper houses and prefabrication; continuance of Federal housing aids, tied in with private companies, and revival of a big-scale housing program.

It would take too long to go into the bold program in detail. The authors say:

"Although this solution might seem drastic, it would consist essentially in changing the structure of the existing urban areas, in reducing the costs and disadvantages and in enlarging the benefits. Possibly one of the plans already being developed, for New York or Chicago, or perhaps for a smaller city, might be completed and adapted for immediate application. Washington, with its metropolitan area extending into Maryland and Virginia, might be a good place to begin. At all events the main outlines of the proposed future operations could be quickly agreed upon. Then it could go on with the preparation and carrying out of a long-range plan."



THE ALLIES HAVE ALREADY LOST THE WAR
YOU DON'T DARE FIGHT HITLER
REMEMBER YOUR LONG COAST LINES
WHY SHOULD THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND BE A BRITISHER?
HASN'T THE U.S. ANY GOOD GENERALS?
AMERICA IS NOW BEING RUN FROM LONDON
TO SOUTH AMERICA
TO U.S.
TO ENGLAND
BRITAIN WILL SOON BE JUST ANOTHER AMERICAN COLONY— DOMINATED BY ROOSEVELT
PROPA-GANDA
LIES
L. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

An Old Nazi Custom—Trying to Create Confusion Among Friends

Markova the Great Giselle—New Films in Boston—Radio Prospects

Restyled Classics Offered For Second Ballet Program

By Margaret Lloyd

Having opened its brief engagement at the Opera House with novelties, Ballet Theater last night reverted to the classics, presenting their handsomely re-staged, re-set, re-dressed, and revitalized productions of both "Giselle" and the one-act divertissement from "The Sleeping Beauty," called in the new version "Princess Aurora." Anton Dolin rearranged the choregraphy in both ballets. And incidentally, Antal Dorati conducted a somewhat-above-average orchestra throughout both performances.

It was the privilege of last night's fair-sized, enormously enthusiastic audience to see the two great English artists, the two greatest contemporary interpreters of the roles—Markova and Dolin—as Giselle and Albrecht. The parts require classical technique and style of the first order, and the ability to act not only in recitative passage of mime, but also to act while dancing. These requirements were consummately fulfilled by the partners whose long experience together has brought about a smoothly blended co-ordination between them.

* * *

Markova's breath-taking lightness and perfection of utterance, her restrained dramatic intensity, illumine and enkindle the role so that it glows with warmth and glistens in all its facets. It is as if she were made for the part or the part were made for her. Dolin rightly plays Albrecht in the grand manner, with all the superb finish and style of the true danseur noble. Together they gave a performance of melting beauty and rare distinction, and received the tribute of cheers, bravos, and repeated curtain calls at the end.

The century-old ballet, which has served as a vehicle for ballerinas for generations, was further enhanced by Lucinda Ballard's charming sets and her ravishing costumes of the first act. The second act, which is virtually a ballet blanc, demonstrated beyond doubt the remarkable fact that a corps de ballet can stand on its own pointes, can maintain a smooth and sparkling identity.

* * *

"Princess Aurora" turns out to be not so very different from the familiar "Aurora's Wedding." It retains Bronislava Nijinska's vigorous "Three Ivans," with Yura Lazovsky very much at home as one of them; it retains the "Bluebird" variation, with Karen Conrad and Ian Gibson, both renowned for elevation, expert enough, but not more phenomenal than their predecessors of other Russian companies.

What is new about it is the fresh and lavish set and costumes after designs by Léon Bakst not previously executed in this country, the Fairy variations, and most particularly, the Rose Adagio, wherein Princess Aurora (Baronova) is attended by Prince Charming (Skibine) and three Rose Cavaliers. It was something to watch Baronova turn slowly four times en arabesque, changing the support of a handclasp, and receiving a rose, at each turn. Rosella Hightower, Karen Conrad, Annabelle Lyon, Lucia Chase, Sono Osato and Nora Kaye were all delightful in their variations, and their attendants and the Rose Cavaliers admirably performed their offices. There was also a pleasant little pas de trois by Nora Kaye, Rosella Hightower, and Charles Dickson.

Tonight Markova and Dolin will again be seen in classical roles in the company's revival of "Swan Lake"; Fokine's "Russian Soldier" will have its world première, and the jolly "Bluebeard" will be repeated.

'Sullivan's Travels'

It seems improbable that Preston Sturges will ever be trapped by orthodoxy. The geometry which governs his designs for human living is still full of original angles or, at any rate, of fresh-sounding propositions. The latest statement from the writer-director of "The Great McGinty," "The Lady Eve," and "Christmas in July" is now at the Metropolitan under the title of "Sullivan's Travels." It is a curious, humorous, sad, provocative, and on the whole unsatisfying comedy drama which rather goes to pieces on its own thesis.

Mr. Sturges' hero sets out to prove that social significance is more important than laughter and ends up by discovering, at least to his own satisfaction, that it is just the other way round. Having prevailed over the opposition of his studio chiefs, John L. Sullivan (Joel McCrea), ace director of slapstick films, sets out to secure background material for a picture about the poor, the unemployed, and the dispossessed. He disguises himself as a tramp and takes to the road, followed by an elaborate luxury road liner accommodating a doctor, secretary, press agent, photographer, and chef.

* * *

In his initial efforts to get away from Hollywood, Sullivan invariably and inadvertently lands back in the cinema city. He is joined at one point by the Girl (Veronica Lake), who insists on sharing his adventures. The introductory passages are in the Sturges vein of irony, satire, and burlesque until Sullivan and the Girl suddenly plunge into the lower depths. Thanks to John Seitz's camera work and the fact that Mr. Sturges has recorded these scenes without sound, the effect is haunting and increasingly intense.

Sullivan's reaction to the sight and feel of genuine poverty is to arm himself with a load of bills and scatter them through the areas of his recent adventures. Near a freight siding, he is knocked out, robbed, and pushed into a freight car. Sullivan is only semi-conscious when the train reaches its destination and he gets into a scuffle with a railroad deputy. He downs the deputy with a rock. Unable now to prove his identity, Sullivan is sentenced to a chain gang. One night, he and the other convicts are allowed as a special privilege to see a Walt Disney cartoon at a negro church near by. Hearing the laughter around him and hearing himself laugh for the first time in months, Sullivan realizes the importance of comedy to a sad world.

Thereafter, Sullivan's sudden and easy release from his confinement seems a curious lapse from both the ~~logic of the~~ picture and a sound sense of law. But that is perhaps incidental. The principal objection to "Sullivan's Travels" is the superficiality of its conclusion—or, at least, of Mr. Sturges' statement—coming after the terrible chain gange episodes.

* * *

Joel McCrea plays Sullivan as a serious, intelligent fellow, obviously one of the more earnest of Hollywood's slapstick kings. Miss Lake fits the requirements of her role. Robert Warwick, William Demarest, Franklin Pangborn, Eric Blore, Margaret Hayes, Frank Moran, and George Revenant are among those who assist in supplying the odd character and comedy details which one has come to expect from a Preston Sturges film along with the qualities of irony, satire, and paradox.

The chief paradox of "Sullivan's Travels" is not that Sullivan finds the answer to his own quest only after he has stopped searching but that Mr. Sturges, in arguing for comedy as an indispensable release, has made his most serious picture to date.

On the stage, Pat O'Brien, whose screen acting has won him wide popularity, makes an informal appearance to talk a bit to his admirers in the audience. Harry James and his band, with assisting singers and dancers, provide a varied program.

'Look Who's Laughing'

Four radio entertainers—Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly—are to be seen and heard in "Look Who's Laughing," the new film at the Paramount and Fenway. Probably Master Charlie carries off most of the honors. But Bergen puts in a cheerful appearance, and Fibber and Molly, who in private life are Jim and Marian Jordan, bustle good-naturedly through the complications which the scenario writers have set before them.

As is frequently the case in stories written around celebrities transferring their activities from the radio to the screen, the plot is largely an excuse for gags. So Charlie dons a variety of costumes and talks volubly even when Bergen is not present to pull the strings. Fibber and Molly, for their part, exhibit a number of household inventions, all of which seem to go wrong.

What there is to the story tells how Bergen and Charlie, lost in a flight in their private plane, land in Wistful Vista, make the acquaintance of Fibber, and help him bring an airplane company to town. Throckmorton P. Gildersleeve (Harold Peary) tries to interfere in Fibber's plans, but the Gildersleeve schemes are foiled by Bergen's secretary (Lucille Ball). There is a bit of romance added, but just enough to bring a happy conclusion. It's all of no great consequence, of course, but pleasant enough entertainment in an unassuming way.

"Down in San Diego," the second feature on the bill, is a melodrama about foreign agents and the juveniles who come to grips with them. It seems that a friend of the youngsters had joined in an effort to break away from gangster influences and instead had been delivered into the clutches for the alien ring. Then the youngsters bestir themselves. Principal roles are played by Ray McDonald, Bonita Granville, Dan Dailey, Jr., and Leo Gorcey.

Holmes in Alaska

"Alaska and the Yukon" or "Uncle Sam's Frontier," is the subject of Burton Holmes' second lecture, tomorrow afternoon, of the present series in Symphony Hall. This is his second all-color record of the present series. "The Canadian Rockies" is the subject of his third lecture, January 31.

Helen Traubel
To sing at Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25

French Soprano to Make American Debut in Opera

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tallulah Bankhead is to be heard in a portion of her latest play, Clifford Odets' "Clash by Night," in Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS to WEEI, tonight at 8. Ransom Sherman is to bring his "Hap Hazard" character back to the air in further adventures of the hotel keeper at "Crestfallen Manor." Irene Ryan of the "Tim and Irene" team assists. Martha Tilton and Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra supply the music, CBS-WEEI at 10 p. m.

Russell Bennett is to introduce George M. Cohan's new song, "For the Flag, For the Home, For the Family," in his "Notebook" orchestra program, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m. Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists, are to play Poulenc's Concerto for Two Pianos, in the "America Preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m. By request the First Piano Quartet will repeat its eight-hand arrangement of Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre," Blue-WBZ, 10:15 p. m.

Alexander Woollcott is to be a guest, along with Deems Taylor, of "Information Please," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30 p.m.

Saturday

Lily Djanel, French soprano, is to make her American debut in "Carmen" and Sir Thomas Beecham is to be heard conducting the Metropolitan Opera for the first time in the radiocast series, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Charles Kullman is Don José, Licia Albanese is Micaela, and Leonard Warren is Escamillo.

Artur Rodzinski has programmed Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, the Fifth Symphony, and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite, for his concert with the Cleveland Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Josephine Tumminia, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing a group of Strauss waltz favorites in the debut of "Treasure Hour of Song," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Arturo Toscanini has programmed Haydn's Symphony No. 99, in E flat major, Samuel Barber's "Essay for Orchestra," Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Berlioz's "Scherzo" from "Queen Mab" and the Rakoczy March, for the first of three Treasury concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Blue Network, 9 p. m. Thomas Thomas and Marion Claire are to sing the principal roles in a shorter version of Romberg's "New Moon" in the Chicago Theater of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m.

Dolphe Martin is to present "The Dancer in the Dark," a play written by Jeanne Redemann, one of the youthful performers in his "March of Youth" program, WEEI, 10 a. m. "The Jazz Singer," is to be re-created in an air version played by George Jessel, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m. Anne Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose," long-run Broadway play, is to be premiered in serial form, with Betty Winkler and Frank Lovejoy in the lead roles, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Greta Garbo is to head a list of Hollywood talent for the "March of Dimes of the Air—Hollywood's Salute to the President," a program directed by Arch Oboler with several dramas played by screen stars, a chorus and orchestra directed by Gordon Jenkins, Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, WMEX, 11:15 p. m.

Fannie Hurst, author, Sabu, actor, and Elsie Shavers, painter, are to be interview guests of Ilka Chase, NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30 p. m. Jesse Buffum, Columbia's New England farm reporter, is to interview poultrymen at the Boston Poultry Show, CBS-WEEI. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and two newspaper executives, Malcolm Bigay of the Detroit Free Press, and Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post, are to discuss the speeding up of American war production in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m. James B. Carey, George Meany, Matthew Woll, and Emil Rieve, labor officials, are to tell how "Labor Accepts the President's Call," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Danny Kaye, comedian, and his script-writing wife, are to be Ted Steele's guests in the latter's popular variety show, Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Tommy Dorsey and his band, service men's choice this week, are to be guests of "Your Hit Parade," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Mahler's Second Symphony, called "The Resurrection," is to receive unusual musical attention when it is done first by Erno Rapee and the Music Hall Symphony, with the chorus and soloists, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m., and shortly thereafter by Bruno Walter and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, with soloists and the Westminster Choir, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. A cantata based on Walt Whitman's poetry is to be sung by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Chorus, on "I Hear America Singing," MBS-WAAB, 5 p. m. Richard Crooks is to sing a group of Scottish airs in the Sunday Evening Hour, conducted by Eugene Goossens, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Bruno

Francia White
Regular soloist of the Telephone Hour, Mondays, NBC-Red-WNAC, at 8 p. m.

Ibsen's play, "Pillars of Society" completes the series of works in the European division to be played by the "Great Plays" company as it reaches mid-season in its repertoire, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Margaret Sullavan is to make one of her infrequent air appearances in "Next Time We Love," in Conrad Nagel's program, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Barry's "The Philadelphia Story," with Rosalind Russell in the lead, will be the Screen Guild drama, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Helen Hayes is to play in an original drama, "Night Raid," Written by her husband, Charles MacArthur, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. Lafcadio Hearn's "The Soul of the Great Bell" is to be played on "Author's Playhouse," NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Ethel Barrymore, Alexander Woollcott, and Orson Welles are scheduled to appear in a special Red Cross program, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m. "Spirit of '42" is to be heard from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m. Eddie Cantor is to appear in the "Family Hour" program which is to pay tribute to Irving Berlin, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Brian Donlevy is to portray a defense worker in a drama, and a genuine worker is to be interviewed by Clifton Fadiman in the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program, MBS-WAAB.

Northwestern's Reviewing Stand, a forum heard over FM stations W43B and W39B, is to take up "Can Blueprints for Peace Help Win the War?" 11 a. m. The unity of the Americas is to be discussed in the Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. The American Forum is to discuss "How Can We Save Small Business?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Monday

Madeleine Carroll is to be starred in Philip Barry's "Tomorrow and Tomorrow" in the "Cavalcade" program, NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. The motion picture, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan" is to be heard in an air version, with Cary Grant in the role of Joe Pendleton, the pugilist, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m

Prokofieff's Overture on Yiddish Themes, featuring Clark L. Brody, Jr., clarinetist, and Saint-Saëns' Septet, Op. 65, for Trumpet, Piano, and Strings, with Harry Freistadt, trumpeter, are programmed in CBS's "Stars of the Orchestra" series, WEEI, 4 p. m.

Progress of a Screen Villain

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Humphrey Bogart's aptitude for screen villainy was apparent after he had appeared as Duke Mantee in Robert E. Sherwood's "The Petrified Forest," playing the same role in both stage and screen versions.

Now he has added to his reputation by his characterization of Dashiell Hammett's hero in "The Maltese Falcon"—a role which will make it difficult to cast him as anything less than a star in future productions.

For the observer here, it is instructive to watch the processes which take part in this elevation. In quick succession Bogart has been cast in two more pictures which will give him ample scope for screen villainy. The first of these, already completed, is a fifth columnist story called "All Through the Night." The second is "Escape From Crime."

* * *

Screen villainy has brought many a player to stardom. William Powell, Clark Gable, Edward G. Robinson, Paul Muni, James Cagney, and a dozen others have traveled this route.

When Bogart was on Broadway he appeared often as a young man with a tennis racket in his hand who came on for a few minutes and then was never seen or heard from again.

"I've just recently figured out the reason for the tennis racket," he says. "It was to help the playwright when the real action of the play was to begin. He could merely send me off somewhere to play tennis."

This, however, is not quite just to Bogart's Broadway career, for he was in many successful plays and in very good roles.

* * *

For a while it may be expected that most stories emanating from his studio about Bogart will paint him as wanting to continue in villain roles forever. He has no wish to avoid them. He will hardly forget that Edward G. Robinson was slated to play in "The Petrified Forest," that Paul Muni withdrew from "High Sierra," and that George Raft refused the role in "The Maltese Falcon" which has brought Bogart notice all over the country. But in the end, like the other screen villains, he will demand, and will get, more sympathetic roles. If he doesn't demand it himself, the public will be likely to demand it for him.

Bogart is a former student at Trinity, a former Navy man, and a former Wall Street clerk. The reception given him on a recent personal appearance tour in the Middle West pleased him more than the praise of the critics for his high tension screen villainy.

"No one seemed to hold my screen roles against me," he says, in a somewhat surprised manner. "They even brought their youngsters to meet me!"

Symphony Next Week Offers Three Novelties

The slow movement and the Finale of Mahler's Fourth Symphony, in G major, will be introduced into the repertory of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Friday and Saturday concerts of next week. Cleora Wood will be soloist in the Finale. Richard Burgin will conduct. Other novelties will be Walter Piston's Sinfonietta, composed last year, and a suite from Aaron Copland's ballet, "Billy the Kid." The concluding number will be Ravel's "Alborada del Gracioso."

Mr. Burgin will also conduct the concerts of next Monday and Tuesday, when Claudio Arrau will return to play the solo part in Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto, in G major. Otherwise the program will consist of Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor for violin and strings edited by Nachéz, the solo part to be played by a group of violins, and Dvořák's "New World" Symphony.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Hedda Gabler," presented by Luther Greene. Starring Katina Paxinou. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last Boston performance Saturday evening.

Plymouth—
"White Cargo," presented by Addiss and Rorke. Starring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Swan Lake," "The Russian Soldier," and "Bluebeard," presented by the Ballet Theater. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—
"Peter and the Wolf," "Pas de Quatre," and "Bluebeard," presented by the Ballet Theater. 2:30.

Travel Talk

Symphony Hall—
"Alaska and the Yukon," new pictures in natural color presented by Burton Holmes. 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Imaginery Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Old Homestead," by Denman Thompson, presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 6, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40.

Kenmore—
"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 1:05, 4:40, 8. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20.

Orpheum—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

[illegible]rn—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Paramount—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel," "Travel Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels, and other shorts.

State—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Maltenborn's News Comments," "Bugs Bunny in Wabbitt Trouble," "Mitchell's 40 Boy Choir," "Nonsense in Samoa," "With the Navy," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Mr. District Attorney," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward Robinson and Larraine Day. "Married Partners," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Valez and Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.
Regent: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon, Alan Marshal and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.
Brookline Village: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:40, 6:40, 9:25. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
University: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. "Mobtown," with the Dead End Kids. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.
Strand: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:04, 9:04. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "International Lady," George Brent. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:54, 8:10. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7, 9:56.
Park: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Texas," William Holden. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:02, 9:17. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis and Lynn Bari. 1:54, 8.09.
Hyde Park: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Six-Gun Gold," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 2:30, 8:15. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:13, 9:09. "Sing Another Chorus," 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "Belle Star," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Strand: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:55, 8. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey, 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:30, 8:20. "A Date With the Falcon," George Saunders. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30. 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:30. "Night of January 16." Robert Preston, 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. "Stock Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom and Rochelle Hudson. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Black Out." "Hard Guy," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:06, 7:51. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirment," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Target for Tonight." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:48, 8.08. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 6:30, 9.53.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

S. HUROK presents the
GREATEST in RUSSIAN BALLET
LAST 2 DAYS-Tonight, Tom'w MAT. & NIGHT
TICKETS AT OPERA HOUSE BOX-OFFICE 55c TO $2.75
TONIGHT — World-premiere "Russian Soldier" (music Prokofieff's Lieut. Kije) Swan Lake and the smash hit "BLUEBEARD." TOM'W MAT.: "Peter and the Wolf," "Bluebeard," "Pas de Quatre."
Ballet Theatre—Company of 125 including Symphony Orch.
TOM'W EVE.: "Gala Performance," "Naughty Lisette," "Dances from the Red Poppy" (Soviet Ballet); also "Dying Swan" and "Grand Pas de Deux" from "Nutcracker."
Boston Acclaims the Greatest Ballet Seen Here:
POST: (Elliot Norton)—"Greatest ballet group in the world. Certainly, they are a joy to see."
HERALD: (Elinor Hughes)—"Audience gave the dancers an ovation . . . curtain calls galore and cheers that Boston reserves for something special."
GLOBE: (K. B.)—"This is one of the best balanced companies which Boston has seen."
AMERICAN: (Peggy Doyle)—". . . rousing, heartily humorous, ardently romantic and liltingly beautiful entertainment."
Local Direction: AARON RICHMOND

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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4th Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
in Ball of Fire
CO-FEATURE "OBLIGING YOUNG LADY"
JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN
Extra! LATEST ISSUE MARCH of TIME

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'Two-Faced Woman'
Plus "Confessions of Boston Blackie"

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Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. Lucille Ball
"Look Who's Laughing"
Plus "Down in San Diego"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
ON THE STAGE! !
PAT O'BRIEN
HARRY JAMES and HIS ORCHESTRA
Screen: "SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—Tonite 8:30 Last 3 Times | Tom'w Mat.
Katina Paxinou In
HEDDA GABLER
Ralph Forbes, Karen Morley, Cecil Humphreys, Henry Darnell, Margaret Wycherly
"As absorbing now as when it was first written."—Elinor Hughes, Herald

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Tom'w
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A HONEY OF A SHOW" WALTER WINCHELL
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

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Leading Met. Opera Soprano
THIS SUN. AFT., SYMPHONY HALL
MELCHIOR
Famous Met. Opera Tenor
JORDAN HALL—Sun. Aft., Feb. 1
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"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
Hedy LaMarr, Robert Young, Ruth Hussey
"CADET GIRL"
with Carole Landis and Geo. Montgomery

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PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

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GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20.
Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

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George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune.
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2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Eves. except Mon. Mats., Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	429,670
1942 volume to date	9,634,390
1941 volume to date	9,531,550

Stock Trend Indefinite In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Bullish incentives were meager in today's stock market and leading issues shifted from one foot to the other without getting anywhere in particular.

Dealings were slack throughout and fractional irregularity was the rule near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Dutch bombing blasts at Japanese warships, plus Washington intimations reinforcements were on their way to the Far Pacific, aided sentiment to some extent. Potential buyers kept commitments light, however, as the enemy thrust toward New Guinea and the critical position of Malaya inspired mild skepticism.

Among shares du Pont revived after its long string of new 1941-42 lows. Support was accorded Santa Fe, Air Reduction, Standard Oil (N. J.), Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse and J. C. Penney.

Reluctant movers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Texas Company and Sears Roebuck.

In the curb an occasional lift was given American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum and Republic Aviation. Midvale slipped along with Pennroad.

Selected railway loans joined Latin American issues in a robust rise in the bond market today.

Toward the close gains of fractions to 2 or more points spotted the carrier and southern hemisphere sectors of the list.

Posting gains were three series of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bonds, Nickel Plate 4½s of '78 and 5½s of '74 "A," New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, New Haven 4½s of '67, and Southern Railway 4s. A few carriers failed to join in the advance, and showed fractional losses.

Contributing to strength in the rail list was expectation a freight rate increase might follow yesterday's boost of 10 per cent in passenger fares authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Francisco Sugar 6s of '56 were higher on the day, reflecting hopes of more intensive production as a result of the expanding need for this staple in war time, and shutting off of the Philippine producing market by the war.

Latin American gainers, getting their strength from hopes for stronger hemispheric solidarity as a result of parleys now under way at Rio de Janeiro, included Mexican 5s of '45, Rio Grande do Sul 6s of '68, Dominican 5s of '42, and Brazilian and Chilean issues.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.32⅝	1.31¾	1.32	1.31⅝
Minneapolis	1.27⅝	1.26⅞	1.27	1.26⅜
Kansas City	1.26½	1.25⅞	1.25⅞	1.25½
Winnipeg	.80⅝	.80¼	.80⅝	.80¼
July wheat				
Chicago	1.34⅝	1.33⅜	1.33⅝	1.33
Minneapolis	1.29⅜	1.28½	1.28¾	1.28
Kansas City	1.27¼	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.26½
Winnipeg	.81¾	.81⅜	.81⅜	.81⅜
Sept wheat				
Chicago	1.35⅞	1.35⅛	1.35⅝	1.34¾
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.30	1.29½
May corn				
Chicago	.90	.88½	.89⅜	.87¾
Kansas City	.84⅝	.83¼	.83⅞	.82⅝
July corn				
Chicago	.91⅞	.90½	.91¼	.89¾
Kansas City	.86½	.85¼	.85⅝	.84¼
May oats				
Chicago	.60⅝	.59¾	.59⅞	.59½
Minneapolis	.56⅜	.55⅞	.55⅞	.55¾
Winnipeg	.51⅛	.50	.50⅞	.50
Rye, Chicago				
May	.89¼	.87½	.88	.86⅝
Jul	.92¼	.90	.90½	.89¼
Sept.	.93½	.92½	.92½	.91¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.85	10.60
March	12.30	12.32	12.27	12.27	12.22
May	12.50	12.55	12.50	12.50	12.42
July	12.70	12.75	12.65	12.65	12.65

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.98½	1.98⅝	1.95¼	1.95⅜	1.97⅛
July	2.00	2.00⅛	1.96¾	1.96¾	1.98⅝

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March No. 3	....	....	....	2.99b	2.99

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00
June	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8b	95.8
May	...	...	...	95.5b	95.8
July	...	...	...	95.2b	95.2
Tops					
March	127.2	127.4	127.2	126.8b	126.8
May	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5b	126.8
July	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5b	126.3

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.98	19.21	18.93	19.07	18.75
May	19.09	19.33	19.07	19.18	18.92
July	19.26	19.47	19.23	19.31	19.05
October	19.33	19.56	19.33	19.42	19.17
December	19.40	19.55	19.40	19.46	19.06

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.92	13.97	13.92	13.96	13.90
July	13.94	13.97	13.94	13.95b	13.90

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.37b	6.36

bBid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.56	8.56	8.53	8.53	8.59
May	8.62	8.62	8.61	8.61	8.66

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.15	34.25	34.10	34.10	34.10
*February	34.70	34.75	34.60	34.60	34.50
*March	34.70	34.95	34.70	34.75	34.70
Eggs					
†January	33.50	33.75	33.50	33.65	33.15
†October	34.10	34.25	34.00	34.25	33.90
‡February	32.15	32.50	32.15	32.40	31.85
Potatoes					
March	3.28	3.30	3.28	3.29	3.28
November	2.74	2.77	2.74	2.77	2.75

*S.s. †R.s ‡F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49	48½	48½	— ½
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 21
45	34⅞	Air Reduct (1a)	12	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	¼	¼	¼	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	7	⅜	5/16	⅜	+ 1/16
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15⅜	15	15	Jan 22
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	135⅛	135	135	Jan 22
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Jan 19
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	21	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	7	17⅝	17½	17½	Jan 21
1⅜	11/16	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Jan 21
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	2	54⅛	54	54⅛	
22⅞	14⅝	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	8	44⅞	43½	44⅞	+1⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	Jan 15
39	26½	Am Brakes 2.20g	2	32½	31½	32¼	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	8	63½	62½	63	— ¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	31	30¼	31	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	Jan 22
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	80½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	10	9¼	9	9	Jan 21
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	6	20⅛	20	20	Jan 22
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 22
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	23½	23½	23½	+1¼
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 21
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	40½	39½	39½	—2
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88	88	88	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	Jan 22
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	9	22⅞	21¼	22¾	+1⅝
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	7	11/16		⅝	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	6	24¼	24	24	Jan 21
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	3	20	20	20	Jan 22
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	41	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 21
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	15	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	146⅛	146	146	Jan 21
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 20
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	8	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 19
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 22
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	18	127¼	126	126¼	+ ¾
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	47	47	47	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	6	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	8	5	4⅞	4	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	18	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 22
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	7	74¼	73	73⅛	Jan 21
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
56¼	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	37	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 22
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 22
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34½	34	34	Jan 21
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	5	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	3	7	7	7	Jan 21
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	3	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
[illegible]⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	—1
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	91	33¼	32¼	33¼	+ ⅞
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	66½	65⅝	66½	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	16	25¼	24½	25	
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	6	21½	21	21	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 21
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	9	65½	65⅜	65½	Jan 22
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 22
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 15
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅝	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 22
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 22
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7	7	7	Jan 22
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	13	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	52	52	52	
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	23⅜	22¼	22¼	Jan 22
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	10	63⅝	63⅛	63⅜	— ⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	121	120¾	121	+ ½
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	22	22	22	+ ¾
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 20
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 22
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	12	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	10	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	40⅛	40	40	Jan 21
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	½	½	½	
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 22
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	10	3	3	3	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 22
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	4	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	Jan 21
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 22
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Jan 21
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	15	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	11¼	10⅞	11¼	
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12	11½	12	+ ½
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 22
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25½	25½	25½	—1
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 19
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	40	39⅝	39½	— ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	5	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jan 22
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 20
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 22
4	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 21
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	7	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ¼
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	23	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jan 22
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
3	11/16	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	23	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ¼
8¼	[illegible]½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 19
1/16	1/32	Chi Rock Is & P	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	
¼	1/16	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
⅜	1/16	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	13	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9½	9½	Jan 22
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 21
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	6	32	31⅛	32	+1¼
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	71½	71½	71½	— ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jan 22
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	105½	105	105½	Jan 22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	13⅝	13	13	Jan 21
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	22	1½	1⅜	1½	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	49	49	49	—1
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 21
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jan 21
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	69½	69½	69½	—1½
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	17¼	17	17⅛	— ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	9	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
11/16	⅛	Com'th & South	11	¼	¼	¼	— 1/32
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	41⅞	41½	41½	— ½
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast (¼g)	14	2¾	2½	2½	Jan 22
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	16	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¾
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	12	11¼	11	11	Jan 21
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	31	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	91	89½	89½	— ½
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1½	1½	Jan 21
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 22
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5	5	5	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	22	23	Jan 21
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (1½g)	6	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
111 13/16	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111 13/16	111⅞	111 13/16	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Jan 22
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	8	26	25¾	26	
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40	40	40	
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	7	22	21¾	22	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Jan 21
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	10	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 21
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	6	50	50	50	Jan 17
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	53⅜	53	53⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
⅞	3/16	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	7	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 21
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 22
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	39	39	39	Jan 22
15⅜	10	Crown Zel (¼e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 22
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	8	32¾	32¼	32¾	
98½	73½	Crucible pf (5)	2	76¾	76	76¾	+ ½
8½	3¼	Cuban-Am Sug	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
77	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	78	77⅝	78	Jan 21
16½	8	Cudahy Pack	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 22
25	12½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	Jan 22
1⅞	⅜	Curtis Publish	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34¾	16	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
10¼	7⅛	Curtiss-W (1g)	32	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
29½	24	Curtiss-W A (2g)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
20	14¼	Cutler-H (1½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
		D					
5¼	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	1	3	3	3	Jan 22
18	14½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 15
11¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
		Decca Rec (.60a)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 22
28⅜	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	7	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
18⅝	9½	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 20
14	6	Del & Hudson	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅝
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	21	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
¼	1/16	Den&Rio G W pf	4	⅜	11/32	⅜	
23¼	16⅝	Detroit Ed (.35e)	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
29⅞	21	Diam Match 1½g	1	27	27	27	
41	33	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jan 22
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot (1a)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 21
18¼	12⅝	Dist C S (h2.22)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
86	65	Dist C-S pf (5)	1	75	75	75	—1½
11⅛	7	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 21
23⅛	17	Doehler Die (1a)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
17⅞	9¼	Dome Mines(h2)	12	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
79¼	59¼	Douglas Air (5g)	2	65⅜	65	65⅜	+ ⅜
141¾	111⅛	Dow Chem (3)	5	115	114½	114½	— ¾
23⅛	12½	Dresser Mfg 1½g	7	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Dunhill Int	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 21
10¾	6	Duplan (.60g)	2	8½	8	8	Jan 8
164¾	136¼	duPont deN (7g)	9	127½	127	127	+1
127	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jan 22
5¼	1⅞	East Roll Mill	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
145½	120¼	Eastm Kodak (6)	7	131	130	131	+1
36⅞	27	Eaton Mfg (3)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15	15	15	Jan 21
⅞	⅜	El & Mus Ind	3	⅞	11/16	⅞	+ 1/16
33⅞	17¾	El Auto-L (3)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.90g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	⅝	El Power & Lt	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	23½	El P&L $6pf .30k	9	32¾	31½	32¾	+1½
39⅞	27½	El P&L $7pf .35k	16	35¼	34⅛	35¼	+1¼
34⅜	26½	El Stor Bat (2½g)	4	32	31½	32	+ ½
33	21¾	El Paso N G 2.40	1	23	23	23	
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	64¾	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	65	64¾	65	Dec29
83½	69	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	2	73	72½	73	Jan 5
½	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	3	¼	7/32	7/32	Jan 8
10	4¼	Erie RR	10	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
7⅝	2¾	Erie RR ct	62	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
42⅝	30½	Erie RR pf A	43	40⅜	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Eureka V Clean	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jan 20
8¾	4	Evans Products	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 22
30¾	21¼	Ex-Cello (2.60g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
⅝	3/16	Exchange Buffet	4	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ 1/16
		F					
45½	32	Fairb M (2½g)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
24⅞	16½	Fajardo Sug (2)	5	27¼	27	27	
13⅜	6⅝	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	6	8	8	8	Jan 16
26¾	19½	Fed M & S (4g)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
14⅝	8¾	Fed Mogul (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 16
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot (.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
27½	14¾	Fed D Str (.45e)	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
97½	86	Fed Str pf (4¼)	3	87½	86	86	Dec29
16	8¼	Ferro Enam (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 21
45¾	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
18½	12¾	Firestone T(¼e)	5	14	13⅝	14	
105	90	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
42½	31⅞	First Nat Str 2½	3	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ½
16⅛	8⅝	Flintkote (1)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
103	98	Flintkote pf 4½	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 15
33⅞	16½	Florence St (3g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 19
25¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	19	19	19	Dec30
7	3⅛	Follansbee Steel	4	4½	4½	4½	Jan 21
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	5	31⅝	31½	31½	— ¼
20¼	9⅛	Foster Wheeler	3	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
9	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 21
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
23¼	18	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 21
		G					
2½	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 12
5¼	2½	Gar Wood In .40	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
12½	8⅝	Gaylord C (½a)	4	10	9⅝	10	Dec31
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	4	52½	52⅛	52½	Jan 22
5¾	4	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 22
104	101	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Jan 5
55¾	39⅛	Gen Am Trans 3g	2	44½	*44¼	44¼	— ¼
7¼	3⅛	Gen Bak (.45g)	1	4	4	4	Jan 22
[illegible]	2½	Gen Bronze	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
6⅛	2	Gen Cable	9	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
16⅛	6¾	Gen Cable A	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
97	73½	Gen Cable pf 7k	2	90	90	90	Jan 19
22	16¼	Gen Cigar (1a)	3	18	18	18	Jan 22
35⅛	24¾	Gen Elec (.35e)	35	27⅝	27	27½	+ ¼
42⅝	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	*16	37½	37	37¼	— ¼
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	2	116	116	116	Jan 20
1½	¼	Gen G & E A	127	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅜
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	1	83	83	83	Jan 22
48½	28⅝	Gen Motor (3¾g)	59	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
127½	121½	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	124½	124½	124½	
4⅜	3	Gen Out A (.20e)	3	3	3	3	
48	27½	Gen Out A A (4)	1	25	25	25	—1⅛
7½	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.65g)	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
½	3/16	Gen Pub Service	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jan 21
16⅛	9	Gen Ry Signal 1g	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 22
⅜	¼	Gen Real & Util	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
25	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	26	26	26	Jan 21
29½	14	Gen Refr (1.40g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 22
11½	8⅛	Gen Shoe (¼e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24	16	Gen Tel (1.60)	4	17	16¾	17	— ½
16¼	9⅝	Gen Theat (1)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	
22	13	Gen Time (2)	1	16	16	16	Jan 19
14⅛	6½	Gen T&R (1g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 22
4⅜	2⅛	Gillette (.45g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
54	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	2	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	Jan 21
9⅝	4⅝	Gimbel Bros	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
74⅝	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	63	63	63	Jan 20
17⅞	11	Glidden Co 1½g	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
46	35	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	2	41	41	41	Jan 16
2¼	3/16	Gobel (Adolf)	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ 1/16
2⅝	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 20
21⅞	11½	Goodrich (2g)	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
74¾	54	Goodrich pf (5)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	Jan 22
20¾	10	Goodyear (1⅜g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
90	59	Good T&R pf (5)	2	67	67	67	— ½
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	½	Graham-Paige	67	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Granby M (.60g)	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	Grand Un w ct	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 19
13⅞	6½	Grand Un x ct	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 19
12¾	5	Granite C S .35g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 22
36½	28	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	24	23¾	24	
18⅜	12⅜	Gt Nor Ir ct 2g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
28½	18⅛	Gt Nor pf (2g)	6	23¾	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
28	19⅞	Gt W Sug (2)	8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
36¾	29⅛	Green H (2)	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
14¾	10¾	Greyhound (1a)	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
18½	10¼	Grum Airc 1½g	7	13	13	13	
3⅛	1⅛	Guantan Sugar	5	3	3	3	Jan 20
4¼	1½	Gulf M & O	43	3⅜	3½	3¾	+ ¼
23⅜	9	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	39	27	24⅞	27	+2¼
		H					
33	23¾	Hack Wat (1½)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 22
16⅝	8⅛	Hall Print (1)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅞	Hamil W (1¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 16
25¼	12¾	Harb-Wa (1½)	11	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Hayes Mfg	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 22
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—2⅛
8⅝	6	Hecker P (.60)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
96	50⅛	Helme GW (5a)	2	54⅞	54	54	Jan 6
16⅜	10⅜	Hercules M 1¼g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
80¼	65¼	Herc Pow (3g)	3	70	69½	69½	+ ¼
56¾	33½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Jan 13
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	101	101	101	+1
16½	12½	Hinde & D (1½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	Jan 5
18⅞	13½	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 9
30¾	13⅝	Holland F (2a)	1	17	17	17	
9½	5¾	Hollander (1¼g)	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 19
16⅞	9	Holly Sugar(¼e)	3	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 21
52¾	30⅛	Homestake (4½)	4	36¾	36¼	36¾	— ¼
39	24	Hou Her A (2½)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jan 20
13¾	7⅝	Hou Her B (1½g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
64	36	Household (4a)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
111	100	Household pf (5)	4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jan 12
5	2⅝	Houston Oil	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 22
37½	26½	Howe Sound 3a	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
11/16	⅛	Hudson & Man	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jan 21
4	1¼	Hudson & M pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 21
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h2g)	4	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Hudson Motor	10	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
¾	¼	Hupp Motor	16	11/16	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
		I					
10¼	4¼	Illinois Central	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
24	11¼	Ill Central pf	22	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
9½	5	Indian Refin	4	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
21¼	13⅝	Indpls P&L 1.60	7	16¼	16	16¼	Jan 21
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 2½g	2	25½	25¼	25½	Jan 20
111½	85½	Inger-Rand (7g)	3	98	96	96	Jan 21
90½	63	Inland Steel (4a)	4	73¼	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Inspirat Cop (1)	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
7⅛	6	Insuran ct (.20)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
27	19	Interchem 1.60a	1	23	23	23	+ ½
8	3⅛	Intercon R (.40g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
11¼	6	Interlake(¾g)	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
67½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	3	134	134	134	Jan 22
57	42¼	Int Harvest (2a)	16	49⅜	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Jan 21
2⅛	¼	Int Hydro El A	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅜	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Int Min'ls&Chem	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
51	30⅛	Int Min&Ch p pf	2	52	52	52	— ¼
4	1¾	Int Mining (¼g)	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
31⅜	23	Int Nick Can (2)	21	27¼	27	27¼	
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129	129	129	Jan 21
20	10⅞	Int Paper Co	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
73⅞	51¼	Int Paper pf (5)	6	59	58⅝	58⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2	2	2	
49	38¼	Int Salt (3g)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 21
31¼	26	Int Shoe (.45e)	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
49	25¼	Int Silver (6g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
3⅜	1¾	Int Tel & Tel	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Int T & T for ct	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 13
14	5¼	Interst Dept ¼e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
9½	7	Intertype (¼e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
33⅝	26½	Island C (2½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 22
		J—K					
14	5¼	JarvisWB (1⅛g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 21
44	31⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	4	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
111¼	107⅝	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jan 10
71⅞	49⅞	Johns-Manv (3)	5	56	55½	56	— ¼
27½	16¾	Jones & L S 1.35g	5	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
67	59	Jones&LStlpfA 5	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 21
86⅜	64½	Jones&LStlpfB 5	1	77	77	77	Jan 22
14	8¼	JoyMfg (1.20)	1	11	11	11	Jan 20
12⅝	4⅝	Kalam S&F (.60)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6	2	Kan City South	4	4⅛	4	4	
22¾	13½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	2	18½	18	18	Jan 21
14¾	9⅝	Kaufmann (.80a)	1	10	10	10	Jan 17
9	6⅛	Kayser (J)(¾g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18	9¾	Kelsey-H W A 4k	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 19
8½	4⅛	Kelsey-H W B	1	5	5	5	
39¾	30⅜	Kennecott (3¼g)	20	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
14⅜	11⅛	Keystone (1.05g)	5	13⅛	13	13	Jan 22
38	25	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	28	28	28	Jan 21
3⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 22
26¼	21	Kresge SS(1.20a)	7	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
27⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
		L					
14½	10⅛	Lambert (1½)	4	12	12	12	Jan 22
13	7	Lane Bryant(1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 20
27¾	14⅝	Lee R&T (¾e)	3	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¼
26¾	19¼	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 22
2⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	38	12¼	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19	Lehman (1a)	3	20½	20½	20½	
14¼	11⅜	Lehn & F (1.60g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 21
27½	18⅞	Lerner Strs (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
45⅜	19⅛	Lib-O-F G (3½g)	5	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
7⅛	3⅞	Lib McN&L .35g	6	5	5	5	
39	32½	Life Savers 1.60a	1	27½	27½	27½	—2¼
96½	64¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	7	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
89	64½	Lig & My B (4a)	3	71½	71	71¼	+ ½
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 6
21	17¼	Lily Tulip (1.20a)	1	18	18	18	Dec29
30	20¾	Lima Loco (1a)	1	27	27	27	— ¼
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
13⅜	9¼	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 21
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
31¼	19½	Lockheed Air 2g	20	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
39⅜	28	Loew's Inc (2a)	12	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
45½	35	Lone Star (3a)	2	41½	41	41	Jan 21
3¾	1⅞	Long Bell Lb A	70	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
19	13¾	Loose-Wil (1a)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
19⅜	12½	Lorillard (1.20)	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
74½	60	Lou & Nash (7g)	3	74⅛	73½	74⅛	+ ⅞
22	15	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 22
		M—N					
31⅝	19	Mac A & F (2a)	1	22	22	22	— ½
34¾	23⅝	Mack Truck (3g)	7	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
29⅜	17¼	Macy (RH)(2)	6	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (1.10g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 22
31	20¾	Magma Cop 2½g	12	27½	27	27½	+ ½
4⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Mandel Bros (1g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 15
16½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
1⅝	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 22
5¼	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17⅞	11	Marshall F 1.30g	9	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
32¼	20½	Martin G L (3g)	3	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
12¼	3¾	Martin-Parry	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	2	25¼	25	25	
28	21½	Master El (2.40)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
31¼	24¼	Math Alk (1½)	3	29	29	29	
56¾	40½	May Dept Str (3)	2	43	43	43	
2⅞	1	Maytag Co (.15e)	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 22
28	15¾	Maytag pf (3)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 12
14½	8	McCall Cp (1.40)	7	9½	9¼	9½	
16	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
109⅞	103⅝	McCrory pfww 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+1⅜
25½	13½	McGraw Elec 2a	2	16	16	16	
9½	6	McGraw-H (¾g)	1	7	7	7	
37¾	26½	McIntyre h2.22a	1	31	31	31	+ ½
15¼	9¼	McKess & R(¼g)	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
110	103	McKes & R pf 5¼	1	106½	106½	106½	Jan 19
8⅝	5¾	McLellan (.40e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 22
9⅝	5	Mead Corp (¾g)	19	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
71	54	Mead pfB ww5½	1	68	68	68	+13⅝
33⅝	27¼	Melville S (2a)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jan 22
6⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co(½g)	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
30¾	14	Merch & M (1g)	12	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¾
37	24	Mesta Mach ¾e	4	30½	30½	30½	Jan 16
9⅝	4⅜	Miami Cop (¼g)	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
17⅞	13	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
38½	17	Midland S (3g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
45½	34	Minn-Hon (2a)	8	36¾	36¾	36¾	
4¼	1⅝	Minn-Moline	5	2½	2½	2½	
79⅞	52	Minn-M pf 6½g	8	66	65	65¼	Jan 21
15½	9⅜	Mission C (.85g)	5	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
⅞	¼	Mo-Kan-Texas	7	11/16	⅝	⅝	Jan 22
3⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
94	77	Monsanto (2)	2	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ½
39½	24¾	Montg Ward ½e	12	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
43½	35½	Morrell J (2)	1	38	38	38	Jan 20
12	5½	Motor Prod (1g)	5	7	7	7	Jan 21
17⅜	9½	Motor Wh (1.60)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
24½	18¾	Mueller Br 2¼g	3	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
4⅝	1¾	Mullins Mfg B	3	3	3	3	Jan 21
15¾	9⅝	Munsing (2½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—1
73½	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	61	61	61	
8¼	4	Murray Cp (½g)	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
51½	34	Myers Br (4¾g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jan 15
19⅝	1⅝	Nabco Liq Co	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Nash-Kelv (¾g)	95	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Nat Acme (2g)	4	17	17	17	— ¾
7¼	2⅝	Nat Aut Fib(.60)	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 21
9	5⅛	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	6	6	6	
11	6¾	Nat Aviat (.55g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18¼	13¼	Nat Bisc (1.60)	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Jan 22
17½	12⅞	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
9¾	3⅝	Nat Can (¼g)	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	Nat Cash Reg 1a	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
11	7⅞	Nat Cylinder(.80)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
16⅝	12⅝	Nat Dairy (.80)	10	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3¾	Nat Dept Stores	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
10⅛	7½	Nat D Str pf(.60)	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan 7
25½	17	Nat Dist (2)	9	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
20⅞	11	Nat En&Stp 2¼g	2	16	15¾	15¾	Jan 16
8⅝	3⅝	Nat Gyps (.40g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19¼	12¼	Nat Lead (½a)	10	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
176	160½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	163½	163½	163½	Jan 17
24	14⅛	Nat M&S (1¾g)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jan 22
36	26	Nat Oil Pr 1.95g	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Nat Pow & Lt	49	2¾	2½	2⅝	
68½	42	Nat Steel (3a)	9	51½	51	51	Jan 22
7⅞	4	Nat Supply	1	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
68	41	N S 5½% pf 8.94g	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Jan 15
16¼	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	14½	14¼	14½	Jan 19
5	2	Nat Tea	2	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 16
11⅛	8½	Natomas (1a)	3	9	9	9	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Nehi Corp (.60a)	1	6½	6½	6½	
17	10¾	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
45⅛	31¾	Newberry (2.40)	2	35	35	35	Jan 22
31⅜	22¼	Newmont M (2g)	7	29½	29	29	Jan 22
11⅞	5⅜	Newport I (¾g)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
27¾	19½	Newp N S (2½g)	5	23½	23	23	— ½
116	106½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Jan 19
45	26	NY Air Br (½e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
15¼	7	NY Central RR	73	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
18¾	10¾	NY Chi & St L	2	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
47¼	25	NY Chi&St L pf	18	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	
24¼	8⅝	NYC Omnibus 2	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
8	4¼	NY Dock	3	6	5¾	6	+1½
18	8	NY Dock pf	1	14	14	14	—1
1/16	1/32	NY NH & H RR	4	3/32	1/16	1/16	
1⅜	3/16	NY NH & H pf	35	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ¼
¼	1/16	NY Ont & West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 19
35	23½	NY Shipbldg(3g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
32¾	19	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 22
215	179½	Norf&West(10a)	1	187	187	187	—1
17⅜	10½	No Am Av (2g)	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅜	9½	No Am Co 1.65g	18	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
58¾	50⅛	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	52	52	52	Jan 19
57⅛	50½	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	3	52	51⅞	52	+ ¼
8¼	3⅞	Northern Pacific	38	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
113½	107	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	108½	108½	108½	Jan 21
14	7½	Northwest Airl	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
2¾	¾	Norwalk T & R	1	1	1	1	Jan 22
13¾	7½	Norwich Ph .90g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 20
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (½g)	26	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Oliver Farm (1g)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
10	2	Omnibus Corp	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec31
17¾	9¾	Otis Elev (1g)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅝	3⅝	Otis Steel	3	5½	5½	5½	
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf(11g)	2	55¼	55	55	Jan 21
26¼	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	1	19	19	19	Dec31
52⅝	38¾	Owens-Ill G(½e)	12	48½	47½	48	
		P—Q					
12⅜	6¼	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
11¼	6⅜	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	3	8	8	8	Jan 21
28⅞	17¼	Pac G & E (2)	3	19⅛	19	19	
40	26⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	1	29¾	29¼	29¼	
19¾	11	Pac Mills (½g)	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅛	Pac Tin C (.70g)	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
9¾	4¾	Pac West Oil	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 22
3⅜	1⅝	Packard M (.10g)	24	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19¼	10	Pan Am Air (1g)	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
10½	7¼	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 19
1⅞	⅞	Panhandle P&R	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
37¼	19½	Paraffine (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 22
16⅛	10	Param Pict(.90g)	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
115⅝	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jan 21
14⅝	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	12	12½	12⅜	12⅜	Jan 17
18	14⅜	Park & Tilford	3	17	17	17	Jan 8
2	1	Park UCM (.10g)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
30⅝	24⅛	Parke Davis .40e	3	27	26¾	26	
20⅜	14⅜	Parker Rust (1a)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
1	¼	Parmelee Trans	1	½	½	½	Jan 20
14½	6⅜	Patino M (2.15g)	6	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ¼
54¼	43¼	Penick&Ford 4g	2	52½	52½	52½	— ½
89¼	73	Penney(JC)(3a)	8	67	66	67	+ ¾
3¾	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 21
3⅛	1	Penn-Dix Cem	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
52¾	34½	Penn-Dix pf A 4g	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11¼	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 3
25¼	17⅜	Penn RR (2g)	29	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
25	20	Peoples Dr 1.60g	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jan 6
54	36¾	People GL&C 5g	2	44	44	44	Jan 22
2⅜	½	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 6
30¼	18⅞	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	21	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
11½	4¾	Pere Marquette	1	7	7	7	
27¾	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	26	26	26	Jan 19
7⅜	5⅜	Petrol C (.45g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 22
7⅞	4¾	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
35⅞	23⅜	Phelps D (1½)	9	31¼	31	31	
47⅝	35⅛	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Jan 16
12½	8½	Philco Corp (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
89⅞	72	Philip Mor (3a)	1	73	73	73	Jan 22
110⅜	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 22
9	4¾	Phillips-Jones	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
46¼	35¾	Phillips Pet (2a)	19	40⅜	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
3½	1½	Phoenix Hos'ry	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Dec30
23½	13	Pillsbury (1)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15	6	Pitt & West Va	2	9½	9⅜	9½	Jan 22
7¾	2⅝	Pittsburgh Coal	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 21
46½	27	Pittsburgh C pf	4	34½	32½	32½	Jan 21
8¾	4½	Pitt C&I (½g)	2	6	6	6	Jan 22
15	6½	Pitt Forge (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3¾	Pitt S & B (.60)	3	5	4⅞	5	Jan 22
9⅝	4	Pitt Steel	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
1¾	1	Pittston Co	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅜
17	13⅜	Plymth Oil 1.20a	2	14	13¾	14	
21	16	Pond Creek 1¾g	2	17	17	17	Jan 15
8⅜	3¾	Poor & Co B	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 22
13⅞	4½	Postal Tel pf	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	5⅝	Pressed Stl Car	8	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Pres Stl 1 pf ¾g	2	8	8	8	Jan 22
40¾	21½	Press Stl 2 pf 5g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jan 21
61½	50	Proct & G (2a)	20	49⅝	48½	48½	—1¼
29½	11⅝	Pub Svc NJ 1.95g	10	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
137	106½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	109	109	109	— ½
123½	92	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	98	98	98	—1¼
110	75¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	6	85½	85	85	Jan 21
117½	114	P S El&G pf (5)	1	114	114	114	Dec 5
29¼	19¾	Pullman (1a)	10	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
12	7	Pure Oil (½g)	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
94	107½	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	98⅛	99	98	Jan 21
110	83	Pure O 5% pf (5)	2	91	91	91	Jan 21
12½	8½	Purity Bak 1.20g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil(1¼g)	3	9¼	9	9¼	Jan 16
		R					
4⅞	2¼	Radio Corp(.20e)	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
62½	47½	Radio cv pf(3½)	4	52½	52	52	Jan 22
88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3¾	2	Radio-Keith-Or	9	3	3	3	
55½	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	46½	46½	46½	Jan 9
21¼	14⅛	Raybest-M (2g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 21
18½	8¾	Rayonier (¾g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 22
29⅜	23	Rayonier pf (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18½	10¼	Reading Co (1)	1	14	14	14	Jan 22
27⅜	23	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
24	19½	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 22
2⅝	1	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 16
9½	6½	Reliable Strs(½)	1	7	7	7	Jan 22
12½	9½	Reliance (1.20g)	4	10¾	10½	10¾	Dec30
10⅜	7½	Reming Rand ¼e	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
67¼	53½	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	60¼	60	60¼	Jan 22
3¾	2¼	Reo Mot ct (new)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
22¾	14¼	Republic Stl (2g)	14	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
97	77	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
114	½	Rev Cop & Brass	4	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
15⅜	6⅝	ReynoldsM(.30e)	2	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ½
10⅜	4	Reynolds Spr ¼g	3	4½	4½	4½	
34¼	22⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	*6	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	Richfield Oil ⅝g	16	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
9⅞	6	Ritter Co (1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 17
5¾	2¾	Roan Ant C .28g	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
21	14⅜	Ruberoid (1¾g)	3	16½	16½	16½	Jan 21
14⅜	8⅛	Rustless (.60)	7	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
1	3/16	Rutland RR pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ ⅛
		S					
47	35	Safeway St (3a)	2	41½	41½	41½	Jan 22
39¾	27	St Joseph Ld (2)	3	32⅝	32½	32½	—1
¼	1/32	St L-San Fran	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 17
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	4	¼	¼	¼	— 1/16
23	12⅜	Savage A (3.81g)	7	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
17⅝	8½	Schenley (1g)	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
94½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	1	89	89	89	Jan 22
39½	31	Scott Pap (1.80a)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	15	¼	3/16	¼	
¾	¼	Seaboard A L pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 21
17	11¼	Seaboard Oil (1)	4	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
3¾	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	7	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
78¾	49½	Sears Roeb'k 3a	11	52⅝	51⅞	52¼	
10⅞	4½	Servel Inc (1)	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	7½	Sharon Stl (1g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
5⅞	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	15	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
59	51½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Shattuck (.40a)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16¾	10⅛	Shell Un Oil (1g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
5	2¾	Silver King (.40)	2	4⅛	4	4	Jan 21
21⅜	11⅝	Simmons Co(2g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
2⅛	1	Simms Petrol	1	1	1	1	
30⅜	22	Simonds S(3.70g)	2	25½	25½	25½	
35¼	18⅞	Skelley Oil(1½g)	2	27¼	26¾	26¾	Jan 21
25⅝	14½	Smith (AO)(½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
15	9	Smith & Cor(2g)	1	12½	12⅝	12½	
18½	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10⅜	7½	Socony-V (½g)	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	So A G&P (.20g)	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
23⅞	13	So P Rico (¼e)	5	24	24	24	— ¼
19⅝	13	So Greyh L(1½)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
28⅝	16⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	1	19¼	19	19	— ¼
13½	10	Sou Nat Gas (1)	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 22
14¾	8	Southern Pacific	70	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	32	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
36½	19½	Southern Ry pf	20	34½	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜
37½	23¼	So Ry M&O	4	43½	43¼	43½	+1
2	1	Sparks Withing	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 22
6½	2	Spear & Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22	17⅜	Spen Kel (1.70g)	6	19½	19½	19½	Jan 19
39¾	27⅛	Sperry Corp (2g)	2	28¾	28⅜	28½	— ⅜
38½	27½	Spicer Mfg (1e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 22
6⅞	3	Spiegel Inc (.60)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
40¼	31¼	Square D (3g)	2	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅞
48½	47½	Squibb & S 1⅜g	1	48	48	48	Jan 10
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
6⅝	3¾	Stand B (.40a)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jan 22
1¼	⅛	Stand Gas & El	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 20
4⅝	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
21¼	8¾	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅜
22¾	10¼	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅞	Stand O Cal (1a)	8	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
34⅛	25½	Stand O Ind (1a)	22	25⅛	25	25	
46⅞	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	30	41	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
48½	33	Stand O Oh 1½a	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
40	29	Starrett(4¼g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 22
66	51	Sterling P (3.80)	3	53	53	53	
8¾	4½	Stewart W (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
5¾	3½	Stokeley Bros	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 22
8⅜	4¼	Stone & W (.60g)	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8⅝	3⅝	Studebaker Cp	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
65½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
9	3⅝	Sunshine M (1)	6	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
21	12¼	Superheater (1a)	5	14½	14⅛	14½	Jan 21
2⅜	1¼	Superior O(.05g)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	Superior Steel	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
23¼	16⅛	Sutherland 1.20a	2	18	18	18	
5½	3	Sweets Co of Am	13	3½	3½	3½	Dec26
25	19¾	Swift & Co(1.20)	8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
24½	16½	Swift Intl (2)	14	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Syming-G (1g)	1	5	5	5	
7⅞	5½	Syming ww (1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	N'v 6
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 2
		T					
5½	3⅝	Talcott (.60g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 14
3¾	1½	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 7
9⅝	6	Tenn Corp (1)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
14	5¾	Texas & Pac Ry	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
46⅝	34½	Texas Co (2)	14	37½	37	37½	
4⅛	2	Tex G Prod .10g	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	30⅛	Texas Gulf S(2a)	3	34	34	34	— ⅛
7¾	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 21
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L T .10g	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Thatcher Mfg	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jan 20
4⅜	2	The Fair	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	Dec31
5½	3⅛	Thermoid (.60g)	1	4⅛	4	4	Jan 21
4⅛	1⅛	Third Ave Ry	6	3½	3¼	3¼	Jan 22
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Jan 20
34	24¾	Thompson (2½g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
1¼	¼	Thompson-Star	3	½	½	½	Jan 17
18	7	Thompson-S pf	1	9⅜	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
11⅞	9¾	Tide Wat A (1g)	8	10	9¾	10	Jan 22
99⅞	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	
35⅜	27½	Timken-Det 4¼g	1	32	32	32	Jan 21
51¼	37¾	Timken R B 4¼g	6	41	40⅛	41	+ ½
5¼	4	Transamer (½)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 22
17¼	8½	Trans & West A	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 22
10⅞	6⅞	Tran&Wil (1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 19
2	⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅝g	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Dec31
9⅝	5	Twenty C-Fox	25	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
24	16½	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 22
1¾	¾	Twin City Rap T	1	2	2	2	
9⅛	4⅜	Twin Coach(¾g)	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
		U					
37⅞	27¼	Underwood 3½g	2	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	Jan 22
12⅜	7	Union B&P (1)	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
79⅞	60	Union Carb (¾e)	11	68	66⅞	68	+ ½
16	11¼	Union O C (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
85⅞	57½	Union Pac (6)	7	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	
85⅛	73	Union Pac pf (4)	2	80½	80⅜	80½	Jan 22
13½	9	Union Prem(1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 17
31	24⅝	Union T C (2)	5	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅜	United Air Lines	8	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
44⅞	38⅞	United Airc (4g)	9	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
		Unit Air pf (5)	6	97¾	97½	97¾	
14¾	8⅞	United Bisc (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 21
52	35	United Carb(3)	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 22
21⅛	15	Unit-C F (1.20a)	2	18	17½	18	Jan 14
1½	1/16	United Corp	15	⅜	5/16	5/16	— 1/16
30¾	13¼	United Corp pf	18	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	United Drug	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
3⅜	1⅜	United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 21
5⅜	3⅜	United Elec Coal	2	4½	4¼	4¼	Jan 22
42	29	Unit E&F (3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 20
79	60	United Fruit (4)	9	66	65½	66	
10½	4⅛	Unit Gas I (.60)	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
117	100½	United G pf (5)	2	106½	106½	106½	Jan 22
14¾	8⅛	Unit M&M (¾g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
4⅜	2⅝	United Paperbd	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 21
4	2⅜	US & For Sec	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
13	7¾	US Freight (1)	5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
69½	37½	US Gypsum (2a)	9	45	44¾	45	+1¼
9⅛	4⅞	US Homan M	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Jan 21
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	3	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	US Leather	8	3¾	3½	3½	+ ¼
10¾	5⅝	US Leather A	49	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
105	54½	US Lea pr pf 14k	2	100	99	100	Jan 20
31⅞	20¼	US Pipe & F (2a)	4	25	25	25	+ ¼
34⅛	25½	US Play Cd (2a)	1	28	28	28	Jan 22
26	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	1	24	24	24	Jan 20
2⅛	½	US Real & Imp	2	11/16	¾	¾	— ⅛
28½	13½	US Rubber (2g)	5	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
103½	58	US Rub 1 pf (8)	14	68½	67½	68¼	— ⅞
65⅛	43¼	US Smelt (1e)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
76½	69	US Smelt pf(3½)	2	70⅞	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅞
70¾	47	US Steel (4g)	43	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅛
130	105¼	US Steel pf (7)	3	119⅛	118½	118½	— ¾
33⅝	19½	US Tob (1½g)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	United Stockyd	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 19
1¼	3/16	United Stores A	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
62	42⅛	Unit Strs pf (7g)	2	43	43	43	Jan 15
16⅝	12	Univ-Cyclops 2g	7	14½	14¼	14½	Jan 19
		V					
⅝	3/16	Vadsco Sales	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
15	8½	Van Norm(1.30g)	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
28	20¾	Van Raalte (3g)	2	24	23⅞	24	Jan 13
34⅛	15½	Vanadium (1½g)	1	19	19	19	
45	39½	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
27¼	20	Vick Chem (2a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 22
2½	¾	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28¾	18⅞	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	1	28½	27½	27½	+ ½
42	30½	Virginia Ry (2½)	2	31¾	31¼	31¼	Jan 20
33½	29	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	29½	29½	29½	
		W					
		Wabash pf (wi)	87	29⅞	28½	29⅞	+1¼
9⅞	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22¼	15⅞	Walgreen (1.60)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 22
105⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	101	101	101	Jan 15
36	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	1	33½	33½	33½	
15¼	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 22
6⅛	3	Walworth Co ¼g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅜	2¼	Ward Baking A	5	3½	3½	3½	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Ward Baking B	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 20
26¼	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	1	19	18¾	18¾	
6⅛	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
1½	⅜	Warren Bros	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
38	25	Warren Fdy (2a)	4	34½	33	34½	Jan 21
24	14	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
16½	10¾	Waukesha M(1a)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 21
20¼	10⅛	Wayne Pump ½e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4¼	1½	Webster Eisen	2	2	2	2	Jan 20
25½	16¾	Wesson O&S ¼e	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
74½	65½	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
20⅞	15	W Va P&P (½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
107	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	104	104	104	Jan 20
29⅞	15¼	West Auto (2)	9	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
4⅜	1¾	West Maryland	1	3	3	3	
9	4⅝	West Mary 2 pf	3	7	7	7	Jan 21
1⅛	3/16	West Pacific pf	3	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ 1/16
31½	18⅛	West Union (2g)	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
24¼	15	West A Br (1¾g)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
105	71	West E & M (5g)	19	78⅜	76⅞	78⅜	+2½
34½	27½	Weston El I (2g)	1	29	29	29	Jan 21
36⅛	27¼	Westvaco (1.85g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jan 21
30¾	21¼	Wheel Steel (2g)	4	24½	24½	24½	
15⅞	10¼	White D (1.10g)	1	14	14	14	Jan 22
17⅝	10½	White Mot (1¼g)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
8¼	2¾	White R'ck(.10g)	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5⅜	2⅛	White Sew M	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 22
54⅛	41	White Sew pf ½g	1	53	53	53	Jan 12
26½	18½	White pr pf (2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 13
2⅝	1⅜	Wilcox Oil	2	2	2	2	Jan 17
2⅝	1½	Willys-Overland	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Wilson & Co	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
77	60½	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	1	71	71	71	Jan 21
33½	19⅝	Woodward I (2g)	3	22½	22	22	Jan 22
34½	23⅛	Woolworth .40e	14	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅛
25¾	16	Worth P & M	5	20½	20¼	20½	
75¾	48¼	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	56	56	56	Jan 19
73½	47¾	WPM pr pf 4½	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
80	50½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
		Y—Z					
22½	15	Yale & T (.60a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
17¼	10¼	Yel Tr & C (1a)	7	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
12¼	5¼	Young S&W (1g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 22
42⅛	29	Young S&T (3g)	12	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ¼
95	76	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	84	84	84	Jan 14
18⅝	9¼	Youngst S D 1¾g	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
15⅞	8	Zenith Rad (1g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 22
3⅛	1⅜	Zonite Prod .15g	4	2½	2½	2½	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants;

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	2¾s 54-51	108.10	108.10	-08.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3s 40-44	104.25	104.25	104.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	106½	106	106
5	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Alb PW 6s 48ww	55	55	55
9	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74½	74½	74½
4	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅜	106	106⅜
7	Am & For P5s 2030	68½	68	68½
11	AmIGChem 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
4	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
34	Am T & T 3s '56	108⅛	107¾	107¾
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
5	Ann Arbor 4s '95	65	65	65
5	Arm Del 4s '55	104¾	104½	104¾
7	AT & SF 4s '95	109⅜	109	109
5	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Atl & Birm 4s '33	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2	A C Line clt 4s '52	72½	72⅜	72⅜
12	A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65⅜	65⅜
6	A C Line 5s '45	98	97¾	97¾
17	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	100	100	100
19	Atl Refin 3s '53	105½	105	105
8	B & O 1st mtg '48 st	64¾	64⅝	64¾
22	B & O '95 st A	38	37⅞	38
34	B & O '95 st C	42¼	42	42¼
4	B & O 2000 st D	37¾	37½	37¾
2	B & O '96 st F	37¾	37½	37¾
2	B & O '96 st F	37¼	37¼	37¼
77	B & O cv '60 st	38	37¼	37⅞
5	B & O 4s '48	62¼	61¾	62¼
24	B & O PLE&WV 4s'51st	53¼	53	53¼
21	B & O SW '50 st	46¼	45¾	46
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	55	54⅞	55
4	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Benef Ind Loan 2¼s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Beth Stl 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
25	Boston & Me 4½s '70	39	38½	38⅞
2	Boston & Me 4s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	Bost & NY Airl 4s '55	17½	17½	17½
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
32	Buf R&P '57 st	39¾	39⅛	39¾
5	Bur CR&No 5s '34	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4	Can Sou 5s 62	84	84	84
10	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	109	109	109
3	Can Pac 4½s 46	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3	Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
2	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
64	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	3¾	4
6	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13½	13⅛	13⅛
6	Cen New Eng 4s 61	69¾	69½	69½
24	Cen Pac 5s 60	55¾	55¼	55½
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76	76
1	Cen R R N J 5 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
13	ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	C&O 4½s 92	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
5	ChpP&F(38) 4¾s 50	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
2	C&O 3½s 96 D	101½	101½	101½
1	C&O rfg 2¾s 96E	102	102	102
32	Chi & Atan 3s 49	15¾	15⅝	15¾
4	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¾	79⅜	79½
5	CB&Q 4½s 77	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	95	95
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88½	88½	88½
16	Chi & E Ill in 1 97	30¼	29	30¼
12	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41	40¾	41
4	ChiGtWest 4s 88	66½	66¼	66½
17	Chi I & L 5s 66	9½	9⅜	9½
375	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	11⅞	12½
107	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅜	2½
50	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47	45⅝	47
38	CM&SP 4½s 89C	47	45½	46⅞
24	CM&SP 4½s 89E	47	45⅝	47
107	SM&SP gen 4s 89	45	43⅞	45
3	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	41½	41	41½
4	Chi&NW 6½s 36	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18¼	18	18¼
16	ChiNW gm 5s 87	29	28¾	29
15	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	28	27⅞	28
28	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
8	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18	18¼
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18¼	18¼	18¼
43	Chi&NW 4s 87	28	27½	28
10	Chi&NW 3½s 87	26¼	26¼	26¼
42	CRI&P 4½s 52A	13¾	13¼	13¾
77	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2⅜	2½
100	CRI&P 4s 88	23¼	22⅝	23
35	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
7	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	66¼	66¼	66¼
5	CTH & SE inc 5s 60	51¼	51¼	51¼
15	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108	108¼
4	Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	96½	96½	96½
4	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109	109	109
29	CCC&StL 4½s 77	53⅛	52	52⅜
1	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
10	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅝	107½	107⅝
9	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
3	Clev Un Term 5s 73	70½	70	70½
3	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65½	64⅞	64⅞
11	Col & So 4½s 80	17¾	17⅝	17¾
1	Columbia G 5s 52Ap	100½	100½	100½
17	Colum G 5s 52 May	100½	100⅜	100½
21	Columbia G 5s 1961	100¼	100	100
2	Col&So Oh 3¼s 70	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	ComlMack inc 69 ww	26	26	26
2	Comwh Ed cv 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103½	103½
5	Con Edis 4½s 48	105½	105½	105½
23	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅝	103½	103⅝
14	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	83½	83½
11	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅛	109	109⅛
3	Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108	108	108
3	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102	102	102
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	27¼	27	27¼
3	Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26½	26¼	26¼
2	Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	26	26	26
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	32½	32½	32½
5	Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	30	30	30
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
9	Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	105⅞	105⅞
48	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60¾	60¼	60⅜
1	D&RG 4½s 36	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
29	D&RG 4s 36	13¾	13½	13¾
10	D&RG West 5s 55	1½	1½	1½
22	D&RG West 5s 78	13½	13	13
1	DMoin&FtD 4s 35 ct	5½	5½	5½
5	Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
5	Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99½	99½	99½
3	Erie 4¾s 57	105	104¾	105
19	Erie 4s 95	88⅞	88½	88½
1	Firestone T&R 3s 61	95	95	95
55	Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9	9¼
1	Francis Sug 6s 56	77½	77½	77½
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
10	Goodrich 4¼s 56	99⅜	99¼	99¼
2	Gt Nor 5s 73	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87	87	87
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Gt Nor 4s 46G	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	Gt Nor 4s 46H	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	G Bay&W deb B	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
4	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
8	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	56	56	56
1	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	109½	109½	109½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	100	100	100
7	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	37½	37¼	37½
10	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42¼	42½
74	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅛	11½	11¾
8	Ill Bel Tel 2¾s '81	101½	101¼	101½
1	Ill Cen 3½s '52	41¾	41¾	41¾
22	Ill Cen 4s '53	44⅜	44⅛	44¼
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44¼	44	44⅛
44	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44½	45
11	Ill Cen 5s '55	54	53½	53⅞
2	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	56	56	56
3	Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	43½	43½	43½
2	Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	48	48	48
58	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	47½	46⅞	47⅜
28	IC&SSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43⅛	43¼
6	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	73	72⅞	73
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¾	13½	13½
17	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	23	22¾	22¾
1	Int Paper 6s '55	105	195	105
13	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95	93¾	95
3	Int T&T 4½s '52	41⅝	41½	41½
3	Int T&T 5s '55	44½	44¼	44¼
14	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	¾	¾	¾
7	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	45½	45⅛	45½
1	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	44½	44½	44½
4	K C South 5s '50	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
2	K C Term 5s '60	108¾	108½	108¾
4	Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	83½	83½	83½
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	80	77	77
7	Lac Gas 5½s '53	79	78¼	78¼
4	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	78¼	77⅞	77⅞
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	73	73	73
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61½	61½	61½
3	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
21	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51	51½
33	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¾	36⅞	37¾
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34	34½
47	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31½	32
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31	31	31
2	Leh Val Term 5s 51	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1	Liggett & M 7s 44	115	115	115
4	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	97	97
1	Lorillard Co 5s 51	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
8	Manati Sug 4s 57	48¼	48	48
10	ManitowGB&N 3½s 41	32½	32½	32½
3	McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
6	MetWSideEChi 4s 38	5½	5½	5½
11	Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	41½	41	41½
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
45	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30⅜	29¾	30¼
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10	9¾	10
38	M-K-Tex 4½s 78	26	25⅛	26
16	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35½	35¼	35⅜
12	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25	24	25
5	Mo Pac 5s 65A	27	26¾	26¾
80	Mo Pac 5s 77F	27	26⅝	27
11	Mo Pac 5s 78G	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
3	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27½	27½	27½
20	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27	26⅝	26⅝
68	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	2⅞	3
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	51	51	51
20	MonWPaPub Sv6s 65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
12	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37	36⅞	37
10	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	39¼	40¼
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	N Eng RR 5s 4 5	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	N Eng RR 4s 45	62½	62½	62½
1	N J Junct 4s 86 reg	70	70	70
8	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	105¾	105½	105¾
5	N Orl & N E 4½s 52	81	81	81
10	N Orl Term 4s 53	75	74¾	74¾
5	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	57½	58¾
41	NYC 4½s 1013A	53½	52¾	53½
15	NYC cn 4s 98	58	57½	57⅞
27	NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¼	59¾	60¼
2	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	95	94¾	95
14	NY Chi & St L 5½s 74A	78	77¼	78
55	NY Chi & St L 4½s 78	65⅛	64¼	65⅛
14	NY Chi & St L 3½s 47	98	98	98
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	75¼	75¼	75¼
7	NY Edis 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	NY G El H&P 4s 49	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
6	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55½	55¼	55¼
129	NY NH & H cv 6s 48	33½	32½	33½
29	NY NH & H clt 6s 40	50½	48⅜	50½
107	NY NH & H 4½s 67	31½	30½	31½
5	NY NH & H 4s 47	27	27	27
32	NY NH & H 4s 55	28½	27	28½
53	NY NH & H4s 56	28¼	27¾	28¼
3	NY NH & H 4s 57	5½	5½	5½
6	NY NH & H 3½s 47	26¼	26	26¼
18	NY NH & H 3½s 54	26⅜	25¾	26⅜
2	NY NH & H cv 3½s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
3	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
9	NY O & W gen 4s 55	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1	NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Niagara Falls P 3½s66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26	26	26
2	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
22	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅝	66	66⅝
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56¾	56½	56½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57	57	57
6	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52½	52¾
1	Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109⅜	109½
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108½	108½
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108½	108½
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3	Or-Wash RRN 4s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85½	85	85
1	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Para Pict 4s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4	Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	104	104	104
2	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107½	107½	107½
5	Pen RR gen 5s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
26	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103½	103	103½
12	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92⅞	93
4	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98½	98½	98½
21	Pen RR 3¼s 52	88½	88¼	88¼
1	Pere Marq 5s 56	69¼	69¼	69¼
8	Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¼	61¾	61¾
8	Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
4	Phila Co 4½s 61	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
3	Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	109¾	110
5	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
21	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25	25	25
4	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	PCC & St L 4⅜s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80½	80½	80½
2	Potomac El P 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Pub Svc Co Ill 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Readg 4½s 97 A	81	80¾	81
7	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	71¼	71¼	71¼
7	Republic Seelt 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
10	Richfield Oil 4s 52	104	104	104
4	RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13	13	13
4	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6	5¾	5¾
1	StL Pub Svc 5s 59	85¾	85¾	85¾
9	St L S F 5s 50 B	15	14¾	15
1	S L S F 5s B 50 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
61	S L S F 4½s 78	15	14¾	15
8	St L S F 4½s 78ct st	14¾	14¾	14¾
57	S L S F 4s 50 A	13⅞	13½	13⅞
17	St L S F 4s 50 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
9	S L SW 5s 52	39	38¾	39
2	St L SW rfg 5s 90	20½	20½	20½
17	SA A Pass 4s 43	100	99⅞	100
14	Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
12	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅜	7	7⅜
2	Sea A L 4s 50 st	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Sea A L 4s 50 unst	14¾	14¾	14¾
68	Sea-All Fla 6s 35a ct	4¼	4	4¼
1	Sea AllFla 6s 35 Bct	4	4	4
4	Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97½	97⅝
37	Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¼	52¾	53¼
51	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52⅛	52¾
68	So Pac 4½s 69	53¼	52¼	53¼
144	So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¾	67¼	67⅝
40	So Pac clt4s 49	58	57½	58
36	So Pac 3¾s 46	85¼	85	85
22	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57⅜	53¼	53¼
1	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
21	South Ry 6½s 56	90	89¾	89¾
9	South Ry gen 6s 56	85	85	85
1	South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	90½	90½
38	South Ry gen 4s 56	65¼	64¾	65¼
1	So Ry 4s St L 51	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
6	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110¾	110½	110¾
1	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	37	37	37
3	Stand Oil Calif 2¾s 66	102	102	102
5	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104½	104¾
6	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅜	104¼	104¼
3	Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	107⅞	107⅞
5	Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103	103	103
1	T RR A St L 4s 53	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2	Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105	105
11	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	65⅜	65	65⅜
15	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65½	65¼	65¼
2	TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103½	103½	103½
22	Third Ave aj 5s 60	18	17⅞	18
7	Third Ave 4s 60	56	55¾	56
2	Un Elev Ch 5s 45	7½	7½	7½
1	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
22	Unit Drug 5s 53	97¼	97	97
1	U S Steel 1.625s 45	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	U S Steel 1.75s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	U S Steel 1.80s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	U S Steel 1.85s 47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	U S Steel 1.90s 47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	U S Steel2.10s 49	101	101	101
1	U S Steel 2.30s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	U S Steel2.40s 52	102	102	102
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100½	100	100
9	Utah P&L 5s 44	100	99¾	99⅞
10	Va El & Uow 3½s 68	110	110	110
5	Va & SW cn 5s 58	71¼	71¼	71¼
6	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
9	Wabash 5½s 75 asd	28	28	28
1	Wabash 1st 5s 39	84	84	84
21	Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84	83¾	83¾
3	Wabash 2d 5s 39	42½	42	42½
51	Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	42⅛	42	42⅛
1	Wab Oma 3½s 41 ct	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5	Wabash 4½s 78 asd	26	26	26
84	Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	38¾	37⅞	38¾
24	Wabash 4s 81 wi	48½	48⅛	48½
1	Wabash 4s 71 wi	75¾	75¾	75¾
1	Walwrth 4s 55	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
11	Warner Bros 6s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
31	Warren Bros 6s 41	95	93½	93½
1	West Shore 4s 2361	49	49	49
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47	47	47
12	Westn Md 4s 52	91⅛	91	91
3	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27½	27⅛	27½
6	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27¼	27¼	27¼
5	Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86½	86½
5	Western Un 5s 60	84½	84	84
9	Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83½	83½
19	Westghouse El 2⅛s 51	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¼	94	94¼
2	Wilson&Co 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
26	Wis Cen 4s 49	42½	41¾	41¾
1	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	Young S&T 3¼s 60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Antioquia 1st 7s 57	11½	11½	11½
9	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	11½	11	11
3	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	11½	11½	11½
5	Argentine 4½s 48	90	90	90
12	Australia 5s 55	58⅝	55	55
9	Australia 5s 57	55	55	55
8	Australia 4½s 56	50½	50½	50½
19	Brazil 8s 41	27	26¼	27
53	Brazil 6½s 26-57	22¾	21¼	22¾
12	Brazil 6½s 27-57	22¾	21¾	22¾
29	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	23	22	23
7	Buen A 4¾s 77	59⅛	59	59
1	Buen A 4⅝s Apr 76	60½	60½	60½
6	Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Canada 3s 67	95	95	95
2	Canada 2¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
5	ChileMtBk6¾s 61asd	15¼	15	15¼
15	ChileMtBk6½s 57 asd	15⅜	15	15⅜
4	ChileMtgBk6s 61asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3	ChileMtgBk6s 62 asd	15¼	15	15¼
6	Chile 7s 42 asd	16	15¾	15⅞
2	Chile 6s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
38	Chile 6s 60 asd	16	15¾	16
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan	15¾	15¾	15¾
23	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	15¾	16
2	Chile 6s 61 Fed	15¾	15¾	15¾
15	Chile 6s Feb asd	16	15¾	16
5	Chile 6s 61 Sep asd	16	15¾	16
10	Chile 6s 63 asd	16	15¾	16
15	Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	14½	14¼	14⅜
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
10	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	42	42	42
19	Colomb 3s 70	33	32½	32½
9	Cuba 5½s '53	102½	102½	102½
1	Dom 5½s '42	67½	67½	67½
2	El Salvador 8s '48 ct	11	11	11
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
6	Met Water 5½s '50	60	60	60
1	Mex 5s '45	5	5	5
3	Mex 5s asd '45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6	Mex 10 4s asd 45	5½	5½	5½
1	Minas Ger 6½s 5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
14	Minas Ger 6½s 59	12½	12½	12½
6	N Sou Wales 5s 57	67⅞	67¼	67¼
1	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	62	62	62
61	Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
68	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1	Poland 4½s 68 asd	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5	Porto Aleg 8s 61	13½	13	13½
1	Porto Aleg 7½s 66	12½	12½	12½
36	Rio de Jan 8 46	14	13¾	14
95	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12	11½	12
19	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15	15	15
8	Rio Gr do Sul 7c 67	13	13	13
12	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13	13	13
24	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	12⅞	12	12⅞
16	Sao Paul City 6½s 57	14¼	13½	14¼
2	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29¼	29¼	29¼
47	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62	60⅜	62
1	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28	28	28
1	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Sydney 5½s '55	55	55	55
8	Urug aj 3¾s4s4⅛s '79	57½	57½	57½

Total today 5,981,000, previous day 10,780,800, week ago 7,443,400, year ago 7,691,400, two years ago 5,797,000, Jan. 1 to date 158,536,250, year ago 186,864,650, two years ago 126,056,275.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	10	11
American Barge Line Co com	10¾	12¼
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	20	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	71	75
Appleton Company	27½	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3½
Arlington Mills	43¾	46¾
Arnold Print Works	8¼	9½
*Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22	24
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	14½
Bausch & Lomb Outical Co	21¼	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	
*Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55	60
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100½	..
Boston Wharf Company	13¼	15¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28½	31¼
Botany Worsted Mils pf	4¾	5¼
Brinks Inc	70	74
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Calve Manufac	28¼	31¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14	16
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25½	28
Draper Corporation	64½	68
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	18¼
Eastern Corporation	5¼	6¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18	20
Exolon Co	10½	12
Family Loan Society Inc	12½	14½
Family Loan Society pf A	22½	25
Franklin Process	28	31
Fruit of the Loom	9½	11
General Fire Extinguisher	14¼	16¼
General Machinery	29	32
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11⅝	12¾
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	8⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	70	75
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25½	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	34	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	53½	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	18
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6¼	7¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10½	12½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	23½	25½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	44¾	46¾
International Machine Tool	10	11⅛
Keith George E Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	7¾	9
Kennedy's, Inc pf	15⅝	17⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	22	25
Lawrence Portland Cement	12½	14½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	89	94
Marathon Paper Mills	28½	30½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47¾	50¾
Merck & Co	29¼	31¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	18	..
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	75	
Millers Falls Company	8½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4⅝	5¼
Nashawena Mills	13¾	15¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	57	62
Nashua Manufacturing Co	16	13
Nashua Manufac So 1st pf	47½	51
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	17	19
National Chemical & Mfg	6½	7¾
National Shirt Shops	5½	6½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	47	50
Newmarket Manufac Co	39	43
Nicholson File Company z	35¾	38¾
Nonquitt Mills	26	..
Ohio Finance	12	14
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¼	37¼
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	101	106
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	16	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	58	..
Quisset Mill	47	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20	222
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43	..
Sanford Mills	23	27
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Tampax Inc	2⅞	3½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅝	4⅜
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40	43
United Elastic Corp	6¾	7¾
U S Envelope Company	39	43
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	103	108
Valley Mould ⅞ Iron Corp	36¾	39¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	21
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	85	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15¼	17¼
Warner & Swasey Co	18⅞	20⅝
West Point Manufacturing	35¼	37½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & S	4	1965	110	.
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	101	104
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	...
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108	...
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	103½	105
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105¼	...
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105½	...
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	...
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101½	...
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	...

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106	109
Arkansas Power & Light$7 pf	86	90
Birminghamh Electric $7 pf	91	95
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	64	68
Central P & L 7 pf	105	110
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100½	104½
General Wtaer G & E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	21	24
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93½	97½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	95¾	99
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	94	98
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109	113
New Rochelle Wat pf	5¼	7½
No States Power Del 5 pf	108	112
No States Power Del 6 pf	50	54
No States Power Del 7 pf	56	59
Ohio Power 4½s pf	108	111¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101	105
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108	111
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	77	81
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102½	105½
Public Service Ind	9½	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	89¾	92¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	102½	105½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	84¾	88¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94⅛	98
San Diego Gas & Electric	9½	11
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	90	
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16¼	18¼
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113	...
Tampa Electric Co	18¾	20
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	93	97
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	89	93
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅛	17⅛

* Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17	19
Bangor Hydro Electric 6 pf	111½	
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	134	140
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	47
Brockton Gas Light	3⅝	4⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	94	98
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	98	103
Conn Light & Power	30¾	33¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	18¾	20¾
Eastern Utilities Assoo conv	1⅝	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	16	18½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32½	35½
Green Mountain Power pf	53	58
Hartford Electric Light	50	53
Haverhill Electric	29½	33½
Haverhill Gas Light	9	10½
Holyoke Water Power	13¼	15¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	34
Lowell Electric Light	43	48
Lynn Gas & Electric	68	73
Mass Power & Light pf	12	13½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	24½	26½
Narragansett Elec pf	52½	55½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	12¾	14¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	27	30
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	62	66
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	60	64
N E Public Serv $7 pf	10½	12
N E Public Serv $6 pf	10¼	11¾
Newport Electric	19½	
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	102½	106½
R I Pub Serv pf	29¾	31¾
Rockland Light & Power	5⅜	6⅝
Springfield Gas Light	11⅜	12⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103	
Western Mass Companies	19¾	21¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14⅜	17⅜
Bank of New York (14)	307	317
Bankers Trust (2)	42¼	44½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	60¾	64¾
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	77⅜	80⅜
Chase National (1.40)	25½	27
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	37⅜	39⅜
Commercial (8)	154	162
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10⅛	11¼
Corn Exchange Bk&T(2.40)	31¼	32¼
Empire Trust (3)	42⅝	45⅝
First National (80)	1150	1180
Guaranty Trust (12)	228	223
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅞	10⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32⅜	33⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	23½	25¼
New York Trust (3½)	65	67½
Public (1½a)	27⅛	28⅞
Title Guar & Trust	2¾	3¼

a—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	37	39
Merchants National (12)	360	380
†New England Trust	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	45	55
National Shawmut (1)	18½	20
Pilgrim Trust (8)	240	260
Second National (4)	127	137
†State Street Trust (8)	280	295
United States Trust (.80)	6¼	7⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	51	56

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34½	35¾
Continental Illinois (4)	73¾	76¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	25½	27½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55	57
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25⅞	27⅜
American Equitable (1)	17¼	18¾
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	13¼	14¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	43½	45½
American Reserve	12¼	13¾
American Surety (2½)	45	47
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
Baltimore American (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	587	607
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¼
Carolina (1.30a)	25¾	27¾
City of New York (1.30)	21¼	22¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	21¼	23¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30	32
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	111	116
Fireman's Newark (.40)	8⅞	9⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	27⅛	28⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	39¾	41¾
Georgia Home (1a)	23½	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9⅜
Globe & Rutgers	9	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	25⅝	27⅛
Hanover (1.20)	25⅛	26⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	88¼	91¼
Home Fire Sec	½	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29
Homestead (1)	17¼	18⅞
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅛	9⅛
Lincoln Fire	3½	4⅜
Maryland Casualty	2⅜	2⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	57¼	60¼
National Fire (2)	57⅝	59⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	18¼	19¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43⅜	45⅜
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	14⅞
North River (1)	23¼	24¾
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Phoenix (2a)	86½	89½
Providence Washington (1a)	32⅜	34⅜
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	26⅝	28⅛
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23⅞	25⅜
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8a)	268	276
Springfield (4½a)	118	122
Standard Accident	49¾	52¾
Sun Life (15)	200	230
Travelers (16)	363	373
United States Fidelity & Guar (1)	23¾	25¼
*United States Fire (2)	46	48
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35

*Ex-dividend. aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.07	2.26
Amerex Holding	11.125	12.625
American Business Shares	2.47	2.71
Axe Houghton Fund	9.90	10.65
Boston Fund	12.28	13.20
Broad Street Investing	18.42	19.91
Bullock Fund	11.06	12.12
Canadian Investment Fund	2.45	3.05
Century Shares Trust	23.52	25.29
Chain Store Investment	14.28	
Christiana Securities Co	2030.00	2230.00
Commodity Corp	10.75	11.76
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.00	29.50
Dividend Shares	.95	1.04
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	16.02	17.03
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.25	9.83
Equitable Invest Corp	21.71	23.34
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.25	16.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.59	14.63
Fund Investors Inc	13.50	15.45
General Capital	24.01	25.82
General Investors Trust	3.92	4.22
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.68	13.63
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.71	.79
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.19

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	...	29.99	S-1	...	22.38
B-2	...	25.18	S-2	...	11.32
B-3	...	15.95	S-3	...	8.48
B-4	...	8.34	S-4	...	2.96
K-1	...	14.73	K-2	...	13.38

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.20	29.20
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.80	70.80
Maryland Fund	2.55	3.10
Mass Invest Tr	15.71	16.89
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.45	8.01
Mutual Invest	7.70	8.41
Nation Wide Voting	.92	1.04
New England Fund	10.04	10.83
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.15	15.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.23	12.01
Quarterly Income Shares	4.00	4.85
Railway & Light Sec	6.375	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.72	3.05
Scudder Stevens & Clark	74.45	75.96
Spencer Trask Fund	11.22	11.92
Stand Util Inc	.11	.13
State Street Invest	56.125	59.25
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.39	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.63	.71
Wellington Fund	12.66	13.95

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.06	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.52	
Diversified Tr C	2.80	
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.85	3.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.56	4.30
Nation Wide Sec	2.67	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.66	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.96	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.57	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.82	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.75	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.20	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.30	.55
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	106½	109½
Liberty Aircraft	6½	10½
Pipper Aircraft	4⅜	5⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8&	9⅝
Taylorcraft	1	1¾
Taylorcraft pf	4	5½

Foote Bros. Triples Net

CHICAGO—In the annual report to stockholders, Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Corp. reports net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1941, of $533,294, after all charges including an appropriation of $200,000 for a reserve for conversion of plant facilities to peacetime production requirements. This was equivalent after preferred dividends paid during the year, to $3.18 a share on common stock and compares with net for the preceding year of $235,404, or $1.04 a share. Net sales for the year of $5,800,716 were more than double the total of $2,603,651 for the previous fiscal year.

Kearney & Trecker Crop.

WEST ALLIS, Wis.—Net income equivalent to $2.70 a share for the first quarter of its fiscal year, which ended December 31, was reported by Kearney & Trecker Corporation, machine tool manufacturers who produce approximately a third of all milling machines used by United States industry. Net income after all charges including Federal income and excess profits taxes was $1,067,938. The company has 396,173 shares of common stock outstanding. Gross sales for the three months were $10,495,459.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	113⅛	114
150	Alum Ltd	75	75	75
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
100	Am Box Board (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Am C P&LA (3d)	11½	11½	11½
1200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
600	Am Exp I. (1½g)	21¼	20¾	21
1700	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	19⅛	18⅝	18¾
75	Am Gas & Elpf(4¾)	103½	103½	103½
200	Am Gen (.15g)	2	2	2
50	Am Laun Mach (.80a)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Am Republics (.35g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Am Seal-Kap (.24g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	48	48	48
200	Am Writ Pap	2½	2½	2½
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	9	9	9
200	Atl Cst Fish	3⅛	3	3
125	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	26	25¾	26
100	Auburn Cen Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Automat Prod	2	2	2
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	3	3	3
200	Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Beech Airc	8½	8⅜	8½
400	Bell Airc (2g)	14½	14⅛	14¼
2600	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
1700	Bliss (E W)	16	15¼	15⅞
1500	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
200	Brewst Aero (.30g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
50	Brdgpt Gas Lt (1.60)	20	20	20
100	Bridgpt Mash	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Brill A	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Brill B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Buf N&EP 5pf(5)	90½	90½	90½
100	Cab El Prod vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Calamba Sug (1.60)	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Cal El Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Can Ind Alc A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Carnation (1a)	41¼	41	41
400	Carrier Corp	5	5	5
200	Casco Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cen Hud G&E (.17e)	7	7	7
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	84	84	84
200	Cen Ohio Stl (1¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1800	Cessna Airc (1.95g)	11⅜	10¾	11
50	Chesebrough (4a)	79	79	79
50	Chi Flex Shaft (6)	50	50	50
500	Cities Service	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Cities Service pf (3g)	52½	52½	52½
150	Cleve El Illum (2½)	35	34⅞	35
200	Cleve Tract	5⅛	5½	5½
200	Colon Develop	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Colo Fuel& I war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	30	30	30
600	Colum O & G	1½	1½	1½
100	Comm Wat Sv c	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	8½	8½	8½
200	ConsG&EB(3.60)	50	50	50
200	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cont Roll & Stl(½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Copper Range (½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cosden Petro pf	13	14	14
200	Creole Pet ½a)	16	15¾	15¾
600	CubanAtlSug(1½g)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
200	Dennison Mfg A	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Dubilier Cond	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Duval Tex Sul (1¼g)	7⅛	7	7
25	East Sta pf B	16½	16½	16½
2500	ElBond & Sh	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	62	60¼	62
1000	El P&L 2 pf A	5⅛	4½	5
500	El P&L war	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Emp GF 8 pf	115	110	115
100	Emp G&F 7 pf	109	103½	109
10	Emp G&F 6½ pf	104½	104½	104½
110	Emp G&F 6 pf	99	99	99
200	Fairchild En&Air	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
250	Fanny Farm (1½a)	17½	17¼	17¼
100	Fansteel Met (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
125	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101	101	101
300	Gen Firepfg (2g)	14	13½	13½
120	Gen G&E pf B	100	98	100
90	Gen Pub S	23¼	22⅞	23¼
300	Glen Ald Coal (1.70g)	11	10⅞	10⅞
200	Gray Mfg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Gt Atl & P nv (7g)	79½	79½	79½
100	Gt2Nor Pap(2a)	34	34	34
1700	Gt NY Brew	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Gulf Oil(1a)	33¾	33¾	33¾
800	Hartford Ray vtc	½	½	½
100	Hazeltine(3)	18	18	18
50	Hearn D Stpf(¾k)	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Hecla Min(1.20g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Helena Rubin(2½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Heller(W.E.)(.40a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Humble Oil (2g)	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
100	Hygrad Sylv (¼g)	16	16	16
200	Ill Ia Pw pf (2¾g)	22⅝	22½	22⅛
50	Ill Zinc (½g)	12	12	12
10	Indpls L&P pf (5¼)	107	107	107
160	Int Cig Mch 1.60)	13	13	13
100	Int Hyd-El pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Int Pap war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Int Petrol (h1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Int Prod (½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Jacobs (F.L.)	2	2	2
100	Jeannette Gla	1½	1½	1½
30	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	93⅞	93¾	93¾
10	Kings C Ltg pf B (7)	53	53	53
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	95	95	95
100	Krueger Brew (½)	12½	12½	12½
800	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Lone Star Gas (.70g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Long Is L pf	20¾	20	20¾
275	Long Is L pf B	19	17½	19
500	Louis L & E (.40)	4	4	4
100	Marion St Shov	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Mead John 3(a)	120	120	120
100	Metal Tex (.40g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mich Sug pf (.60g)	7½	7½	7½
300	Mid St P Avtc (.31e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Midvale (3.83g)	40	40	40
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	7	7	7
25	Minn Min & M (2.40)	34¾	34¾	34¾
500	Molybdnum (½)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Mt City Cop (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	MuskegPRing(1¼g)	10	10	10
500	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat City Lines(1a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	10⅛	10	10
325	Nat P&L pf(6)	95⅛	94½	95⅛
200	Nat Sug Ref	10	10	10
500	Nat Tun & Mines	3⅞	3¾	3¾
500	Nat Un Rad	½	½	½
175	N E PA 6% pf(24h)	27¾	27	27
10	NewEngT&T (7)	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
100	N J Zinc (4g)	67	67	67
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	99½	99½	99½
1400	Niag Hud Pow	1⅝	1½	1⅝
175	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	60	60	60
100	Niag Sh Md A pf(6)	90	90	90
400	Niles-Bem-P(1¼g)	14¼	14⅛	14¼
25	Nor Am L&P pf	84	84	84
100	NorAmRayA(2¼g)	17	17	17
50	N Ind PS 6pf(1½k)	100	100	100
200	Nor Sta Pw A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Novadel-Ag(2)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Ogden Corp	2½	2½	2½
400	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	17	17	17
50	Okla N G cv pf (5½)	109	109	109
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½.)	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
600	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2500	Pennroad(¼g)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1100	Pa-Vent Airl	7½	7⅛	7½
25	Pa Edis pf(2.80)	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Pa P&L $7 pf	103½	103½	103½
200	Penn Sug Prop st	3	3	3
100	PaWat&Pow(4)	42	42	42
50	Pepperell(7g)	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Phoenix Sec	5	5	5
50	Pitts&Lake E(6g)	56	56	56
100	Pitts Pl Gl (5g)	60½	60½	60½
100	Polaris Mng	½	½	½
500	Potrero Suar	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	PugSdP&L$5pf(1¼k)	95½	95⅜	95½
525	Pud Sd P&L $6 pf	44⅝	43	44⅝
10	Quaker Noats (4)	144	144	144
200	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Red Bank Oil	1⅛	1	1
250	RelianceE&E(1½g)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
2300	Republic Avia	5¾	5½	5⅝
400	Roosevelt Fed (¼g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1200	St Regis Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	St Regis Pap pf	118	117¼	118
100	Salt Dome Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Schulte (DA) pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	Scran-SBW pf	64	64	64
100	Scullin Stl (.90g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	3⅛	3	3
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	41½	41½	41½
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
300	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
250	Sherwin-Wms (3a)	67½	66¾	67
300	So Coast	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	So Phosphate (.60a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Spalding,1 pf	17½	17	17½
200	Stand Cap&S	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Stand Dredg (.20g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	St Oil Ky(1a)	14	14	14
100	Sunray Oil(.10g)	2	2	2
100	Swan-Finch Oil(.90g)	7½	7½	7½
1100	Taggart	2⅞	2½	2½
100	Technicolor	7½	7½	7½
100	Tilo Roof (.80)	5	5	5
100	Tob Prod Exp (.35g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Todd Shipyds (8g)	94	94	94
100	Tubize Chat	4	4	4
400	Tubize Chat A	32¾	32¼	32¾
400	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Unit Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Unit Gas pf	123¾	122	123¾
500	Unit Lt&P pf	21	20¾	20¾
225	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	55	54	54
100	UUS Foil B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Utah-Idaho S (.15e)	3	3	3
175	Utah P&L pf (1¾k)	55	54½	54½
100	Vogt Mfg (.80a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Vultee Airc	8⅜	8¼	8¼
100	Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Way Knit M (2g)	13	13	13
200	West Air Lnes	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Weyberg Shoe (¾g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2½	2½	2½
400	Wright Harg (h.40a)	2¼	2¼	2¼

Total stock sales today (estimated): 70,000 shares; year ago, 98,779.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Can Bakeries, Ltd. 5 cum pt pf	$1.25	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
Gen Stl Cast pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Walker Mfg. Co. of Wis. pf	75c	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 31

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ga. Home Ins Co.	15c	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 22
Granby Cons Min Sm & P Ltd.	5c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Meier & Frank Inc.	30c	..	Jan. 29	Jan. 23
New Brunswick F	15c	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 16

Initial

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Derby G & E new	35c	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 26

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Mandel Bros	50c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 27
Midwest Rub Recl	50c	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Nat Bearing Metals	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 17
Nat Container Cp	25c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 20
National Oats Co	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 18

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Adams (JD) Mfg	20c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 14
Amer Hide & L pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Am Home Pr	20c	M	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Bank & Ship Ins	$1.25	Q	Feb. 11	Feb. 2
Bourjois, Inc	68¾c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Chile Copper	50c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 6
Citizens Nat Tr & Savings Bk. L A	65c	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 22
Container Corp	25c	..	Mar. 3	Feb. 5
Diam Match	37½c		Mar 2	Feb. 10
do 6 pt pf	75c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Ga Home Ins Co	50c	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 22
Granby Con Min Sm & P Ltd	15c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Hale Bros Strs Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Hamilton Watch	25c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 27
Kellogg-Bulkley	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 19
Loblaw Groceterias Ltd A and B	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Lyon Metal Products 6 pt pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Meier & Frank	15c	Q	Jan. 29	Jan. 23
Michigan Pub Service 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
do 6 pf 1940	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $6 junior pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do com	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Nat Bearing Metals 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Nat Container	25c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 20
Nat Oats	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 18
Nat Paper & Type	25c	..	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Do 5 pf	$1.25	S	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Do 5 pf	$1.25	S	Aug. 15	July 31
New Brunswick Fire Insurance	75c	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
New Eng Wat Lt & Pow Asso 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Nunn-Bush Shoe	20c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Oswego & Syr RR	$2.25	S	Feb. 20	Feb. 6
Passaic & Del R R gtd	$1.25	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Princeton Bk & Tr	$2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Quaker City Fire & Marine Ins	25c	S	Jan. 30	Jan. 16
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c Stores	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Scranton Lackawanna Trust	75c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Security-First Nat Bk (Los Angeles)	65c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Standard Silica	20c	..	Feb. 14	Feb. 5
do	20c	..	May 15	May 5
Stein & Co A	25c	..	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Strawbridge & C pr pf A	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Syracuse Bing & N Y Ry	$3	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
U S Fire Ins	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
U S Pipe & Fdry	50c	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
do	50c	Q	June 20	May 29
do	50c	Q	Sep. 19	Aug. 31
do	50c	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30

Boston Stocks

Jan. 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85¼	84¾	85	85½
2.00	Bos Edison	23¾	23¼	23¼	23⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	45	45	45
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¼
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	1¾
.72b	Bos Pers Prop	10	9⅞	10	10
..	Eact Bos Co	35c	35c	35c	35c
..	East Mass St Ry	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
..	E MassSR pf B	18¼	18	18	17
..	Eastern SS	5	5	5	4¾
2.50	First Nat Stors	38	38	38	38⅜
..	Isle Royale	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
..	Maine Cent pf	16½	16½	16½	16
..	Mass Util Asso	24c	24c	24c	24c
4.00a	Mergenthaler	32½	32½	32½	31½
7.00a	N E Tel&Tel	98½	98½	98⅛	98½
1.25a	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5
..	North Butte	42c	38c	38c	40c
	Old Colony RR	40c	40c	40c	26c
2.00	Torrington	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	55	55	55	54⅞

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Package Machinery

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Cost of living adjustments totaling $4.50 a week have been paid by Package Machinery Company here to all clerical and engineering salaried employees in the last six months, Roger L. Putnam, President, announced. The adjustments were made as weekly raises of $2.50 in December and of $2 last summer and represent an average salary increase of about 15 per cent. General living costs in New England are estimated officially to have risen about 7 per cent during the same period, he stated.

B. C. Mines Maintain Dividends

VANCOUVER — British Columbia mines paid dividends of about $14,500,000 in 1941, approximately the same as in the previous year, according to statistics prepared at the year-end by the provincial government. Total production of the mines was also about the same as in 1940—$75,000,000.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:50
1	Ala Pow 5s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Ala Pow 5s 68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Am G & E 3½s 60	106½	106½	106½
17	Am G & E 2¾s 50	103¾	103½	103½
6	Am P & L 6s 2016	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	105	105	105
5	As Elec 4½s 53	43	43	43
3	As G & E 5s 50	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1	As G & E 4½s 49	11½	11½	11½
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	62	62	62
2	Baldw L 6s 50	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101	101	101
6	Can Pac 6s 42	88	87⅝	88
8	Cen St El 5½s 54	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
8	Cen St P&L 5½s 54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
19	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	45	44¾	45
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	79	79	79
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	83	83	83
6	Cities Ser 5s 58	79½	79	79
23	Cities Ser 5s 50	79⅞	79¼	79¼
7	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	90	90	90
11	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	89½	87¾	88
14	Commun P&L 5s 57	104¼	104	104¼
2	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	109¼	109	109
2	Con G&L B 2¾s '76	102	102	102
20	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	89¼	89	89
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	102	102	102
2	East G&F 4s '56 A	86	85¾	86
36	Elec P&L 5s 2030	90½	89	90½
4	Empire Dis E 5s '52	105	104½	104½
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Fla P&L 5s '54	103½	103½	103½
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	85⅛	85	85⅛
8	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	103	102¾	103
4	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	108½	108½	108½
6	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	99	98¾	98¾
1	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	Ind Svc 5s 63A	79	78¾	79
14	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	95	95	95
8	Inters Pow 6s 52	37¼	37	37
8	Inters Pow 5s 57	76⅜	76¼	76⅜
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Kan El Pow 3½s 66	106	106	106
4	Lou P&L 5s 57	108	108	108
2	Metro Ed 4s 71	107	107	107
5	Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109	109	109
6	Midland Val 5s 43	63⅜	63	63
18	Minn P&L 4½s 78	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Minn P&L 5s 55	107¼	106⅜	106⅜
2	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	95	94⅞	95
50	N Eng G&E 5s 50	49¾	49¼	49¼
7	N Eng G&E 5s 48	49⅜	49⅛	49¼
18	N Eng G&E 5s 47	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜
7	N Eng Pow 5½s 48	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛
6	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	104	103¾	104
1	No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	107	107	107
2	Pac L&P 5s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11	Pac P&L 5s 55	101⅜	101	101
16	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104½	104	104½
2	Pen El 5s 62 H	105½	105½	105½
5	Potrero Sug 7s 47 st	102	102	102
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	102	102	102
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	100½	100½	100½
5	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
11	Stand G&E 6s 51	71½	71¼	71¼
6	Stand G&E 6s 57	71½	71½	71½
5	Stand G&E 6s 66	71½	71⅛	71½
2	Starrett Corp 5s 50	21	21	21
4	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	100	100	100
8	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	69⅝	69½	69⅝
2	Unit El NJ 4s 49	113	113	113
1	Unit L&P 6s 75	101	101	101
13	Unit L&P 6s 75	101⅛	101	101
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100	100¼
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	99	99	99
2	Virg PS 5½s 46A	102	102	102
1	Virg PS 5s 50B	102½	102½	102½
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	3	3	3
4	West Newsp Un 6s 44 st	65½	65½	65½
3	York Rys 5s 47 st	76	76	76

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:50
7	Russian 6½s 1919	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Russ 5½s 1921	1¼	1¼	1¼

Total Bond Sales Today (Estimated)—700,000; Year Ago, 905,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (g) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Closing Prices

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
124	108	Abbott pf (4½)	50	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Jan 16
54½	34	Abr & Str (2e)	90	43	43	43	Jan 14
75	73	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	61	61	61	Jan 6
99½	85	Alb & Sus (9a)	50	85	85	85	Dec30
§79	61	Alleg & West (6)	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	Sep 30
47½	41¾	Am Bk N r (3)	50	46½	46½	46½	Jan 20
130	122½	Am B S pf (5¼)	300	128	127¼	127¼	Jan 22
17	9½	Am Coal (2g)	10	15	15	15	Jan 5
95¾	78	Am C S 6%pf(6)	40	98½	98	98½	+ ¾
121	111	Am Met 6% pf(6)	150	116	116	116	Jan 8
26½	23¼	Am News (1.80)	60	25	25	25	— ½
165½	155	Am R & S pf (7)	10	165	165	165	Jan 3
73¾	50	Am R M pf (4½)	110	56	55¾	56	
40⅜	29	Am Ship B (2g)	10	33½	33½	33½	Jan 21
150½	139	Am Snuff pf (6)	40	141½	141½	141½	Jan 14
35½	24	Anacon (2½g)	10	25	25	25	—2¾
115½	110⅞	Anchor HGpf(5)	10	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec23
91½	87¼	Artloom pf (7)	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	Dec18
96½	82	As Inv pf (5)	10	90	90	90	+1
121	111	Atlas P pf (5)	20	116	116	116	Jan 20
25½	13	Austin Nich pr A	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 19
34	18⅞	Bang & Ar pf	30	30	29	30	
35	27½	Barker pf (2¾)	70	29	29	29	Jan 22
32	28½	†Beech Cr RR (2)	130	26	28	28	— ½
17	10⅜	Belg NRpf(3.27g)	10	13½	13½	13½	Dec31
17	10	Blooming .27½e	200	12	12	12	Jan 19
90	70	Blumen pf 12¼k	60	70	70	70	Dec31
111½	89	Bon Ami A (4a)	20	94½	94½	94½	Jan 22
54	38	Bon Ami B(2½a)	20	39	39	39	—1
118	109	Bucy-E 7% pf(7)	10	110½	110½	110½	Jan 21
76	51	Budd Mfg pf	30	61½	61½	61½	—1
25	15	Bush T B pf ct	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 22
100	76½	Byers pf (1.99k)	30	93	93	93	
40	26½	Canad Sou Ry(3)	10	30	30	30	Jan 22
41	32	Cap Ad pf A (3)	20	34	34	34	+2
92½	79	Caro C&O (5)	50	88	88	88	+1
125	112	Case (JI) pf (7)	10	117	117	117	Jan 19
		Celanese 5pf (5)	20	91½	91½	91½	
122⅛	116¾	Celan pr pf (7)	10	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
		Celanese 7pf (7)	10	90	90	90	Jan 22
75	65	Celotex C pf (5)	10	70	70	70	Jan 9
115½	108⅞	Cent I L pf (4½)	30	105	104½	104½	Jan 21
97	77	Cent Rib pf (7)	40	92	90	92	Jan 9
37⅛	22⅜	Cert-teed 6% pf	170	26½	26¼	26½	
107½	95½	Cham P&F pf(6)	10	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
27	20	Chile Cop (2½g)	100	24⅝	24½	24½	Jan 20
104½	92	City I&F pf(6½)	10	96½	96½	96½	+1½
46¼	42	City Inv (1g)	300	42	42	42	A'g 29
84¼	81	Cleve Pitt (3½)	20	82¾	82¾	82¾	Jan 21
50	48½	Cleve&Pitt spl 2	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	N'v 28
115	109⅜	Cleve El'1pf(4½)	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜
105	98	Cleve Gr Bpf(5)	40	99	99	99	Jan 19
139	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
85	70¾	CCC & StL pf (5)	10	70¾	70¾	70¾	Oct 17
143	142	Cluett Pea pf (7)	20	139	139	139	Jan 22
740	740	Coca-C I (11 40g)	20	740	747	740	Jul 16
114	105¼	Collins&A pf (5)	30	100	100	100	+1
1⅞	[illegible]	Col & South	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 22
3½	¼	Col & South 1 pf	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 22
2½	⅜	Col & South 2 pf	150	1½	[illegible]	1¾	Jan 20
72	42⅛	Col G&E 5% pf 5	100	44¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1¼
72	38½	Col G&E 5pfB(5)	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct
97¾	77	Con Cig pf (7)	30	87⅜	87	87	Jan 22
103	90	Cons C prpf(6½)	10	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	
52½	28½	Corn Ex (2.40)	20	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
182½	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	20	173½	173½	173½	+2½
107	88	Crane cv pf (5)	70	91	90¾	91	—1½
45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅝	42¼	A'g 5
94	80	Crown Zel pf (5)	10	87	87	87	Jan 22
13¼	1⅝	Cuba RR pf	40	12	11½	11½	Jan 21
127½	72	Cub Am pf 1¾k	110	130½	127	130¼	Jan 22
99	98	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	40	98	98	98	Jan 8
45	13¾	Curtis P pf (¾g)	50	17	17	17	Jan 21
90	80	Cushman 7pf 7k	10	80	80	80	Jan 19
47¾	42½	Cushman $8 pf	10	44	44	44	Jan 17
114	109½	Day P&L pf(4½)	20	109½	109½	109½	Jan 19
45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r 18
20½	12¼	Devoe & R A (1)	460	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ⅞
37½	32¾	Dix-Vor A (2½)	20	35	35	35	Jan 19
117¼	105	Duplan C pf (8)	50	112¼	112	112	Dec24
118	111¼	Duq L f pf (5)	10	114	114	114	Jan 21
182½	160	East Kod pf (6)	40	176	176	176	Jan 15
113	107½	End-John pf (5)	30	109	109	109	
89½	74¼	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	10	82½	82½	82½	— ½
75	75	Erie & Pitts(3½)	10	[illegible]	75	75	Feb..
100	90	Fed Light pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Jan 10
13	12	Filene's Sons (1)	10	12	12	12	Dec29
35	21	Follansbee Stl pf	100	31	31	31	Jan 22
107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v 25
132	100	Foster pf (12¼k)	10	118	118	118	+4¾
46	36	Frank Simon pf	50	38	38	38	Dec31
99	93¾	Fruehauf pf (5)	70	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
23	15	Gamewell (2¼g)	10	20	20	20	Jan 22
144	115	Gen Bak pf (8)	30	118	118	118	Jan 21
130½	118	Gen Cig pf (7)	20	125¾	125¾	125¾	—1¼
104	38	Gen G&E cv pf	70	102	100	101	+1
132¼	125	Gen Mills 5 pf(5)	10	130	130	130	Jan 16
110½	105½	Gen Pr In pf (6)	50	105½	105	105	Jan 16
106½	98¼	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	60	103	103½	103½	Dec29
80½	46⅜	Gen Stl C (1½k)	285	76¼	75⅜	76	+2
112	102	Gen Time pf (6)	50	109	108½	108½	Jan 3
91	60	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	80	80	80	Jan 21
68¼	25	Goth Silk pf (7)	1140	67	65	65	Jan 22
144½	135	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	141¼	141¼	141¼	—1¾
54	42	Green B & W(5)	20	54	54	54	Dec18
55	12½	Guantan Sug pf	10	54	54	54	Jan 22
36	33	Hack pf A (1¾)	20	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 19
108	102	Hamil W pf (6)	20	106	106	106	Jan 22
106¼	100	Hanna $5 pf (5)	20	104	104	104	Jan 17
149¾	140	Harb-W pf (6)	20	146	146	146	Jan 10
101	92	Hat Corp pf(6½)	70	87	85	85	Jan 21
168	150	Helme pf (7)	50	155	154	155	Jan 5
132½	123½	Hercules pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Jan 21
115	107½	Holly Sug pf (7)	20	115	115	115	Dec31
45⅝	31	Ill Cen LL (4)	260	38	37	38	+1
161	154	Ing Rand pf (6)	20	156	155¼	155¼	Jan 16
113¼	107	Inter C pf (6)	110	110¼	109½	109½	Jan 22
48½	32½	Int RCA pf (5g)	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jan 22
98	87	Int Dept S pf (7)	20	93	93	93	Jan 21
1[illegible]½	124	Island C pf (6)	200	132	131¾	131¾	Jan 22
123	122	Johns-Man pf(7)	10	123	123	123	
121½	113½	Kan C P pf B (6)	10	118	118	118	Jan 16
104¼	100	Kaufman pf (5)	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	
121½	[illegible]	Keith-A-O pf (7)	10	95	95	95	Dec30
105	98½	Kendall pf (6a)	20	105¼	105	105	Jan 20
40½	23½	Kinney $5pf 5.19g	30	36½	36½	36½	+1½
17¼	5¼	Laclede Gas	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
5½	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	10	30	30	30	
116½	107½	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	40	113	113	113	
162	142½	Lorillard pf (7)	20	146	145½	146	Jan 21
138	132	MacAnd pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Jan 19
11¼	3⅜	Mar St Ry pr pf	80	6¼	6	6¼	
176	171	Math Alk pf (7)	10	174	174	174	—2
107	90	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Jan 12
109¼	101½	McLellan pf (6)	40	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Jan 20
82	70½	Mead Cor pf (6)	20	70	70	70	
29¼	21¾	Mengel 5 pf 2½	100	25	25	25	Jan 20
125	86	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	10	99	99	99	Jan 22
112	105½	Minn-H pf B (4)	60	104	104	104	Jan 21
118½	112	Monsan pf (4½)	40	116	116	116	Dec30
123	115	Monsan pf B 4½	50	118	118	118	Jan 21
113½	108⅞	Monsanto pf C(4)	10	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
30½	21⅛	Morris & Es(3⅞)	60	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
74	46	Mullins pf (8¼g)	20	55¾	55¼	55¾	Jan 22
112	109	Murphy pf (5)	20	110	110	110	
23½	14¼	Nash Ch&St (2g)	420	21	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
93⅞	58⅜	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	50	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜
151	138	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	142	142	142	— ¾
75½	43	Nat S 6%pf 9¾g	10	66½	66½	66½	Jan 20
79½	69½	Neisner pf (4¾)	70	72	71	71	Jan 20
110	105	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	3	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
112	106¾	NY&Harlem (5)	40	108½	107¼	107¼	Dec30
115	110	NY & Har pf (5)	10	110	110	110	Dec 8
60	42½	NY Lack&W (5)	30	53	53	53	Jan 21
119½	109	Nor&Wes pf (4)	20	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jan 20
98	96	Northern Cen (4)	10	96	96	96	Dec10
40¼	34	Northwest T (3)	30	36	35	36	Jan 19
27½	21	Nor T & R pf	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 21
104½	54	Omnibus pf (8)	20	75½	75	75½	—1¾
150	140	Otis Elev pf (6)	30	142	142	142	Jan 2
56½	45⅛	Outlet Co (4)	140	45¼	45⅛	45¼	Dec31
120	120	Outlet pf (7)	10	120	120	120	M'r 26
7¾	1¾	Pacific Coast	90	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 21
25¼	10	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	18	18	18	Jan 22
15⅝	4¼	Pac Coast 2 pf	80	10¾	10	10	Jan 21
126	95	†Pac T & T (7)	10	97	97	97	Jan 21
163	147½	Pac T & T pf (6)	50	148	146½	146½	Jan 21
106	98	Paraffine pf (4)	10	99	99	99	Jan 8
112½	108¾	Penn Gl pf (5)	50	108	108	108	Jan 21
38	17	Pere Marq pf	220	28½	27½	28½	+ ½
60⅜	41	Pere Marq pr pf	510	50⅜	49¼	50	+ ¼
91	69	Phila Co pf (6)	10	75¼	75¼	75¼	Jan 21
77	51¼	Phil-Jon pf 3½k	50	70	70	70	Jan 22
52	38⅞	Phoenix pf(4⅜k)	10	45	45	45	Jan 22
78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jul 3
109¾	109¾	Pitt CC&StL(5)	150	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 9
84	64	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	68	68	68	Jan 21
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	30	166	166	166	Oct 6
181	174	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	20	176	176	176	N'v 5
65	45½	Pitt Steel pf B	250	58⅛	57½	57½	Jan 15
43¼	24½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	80	28½	28¼	28⅜	Jan 21
75½	51	Pitt Stl pr pf 2¾g	50	65½	65½	65½	Jan 21
§164	151¼	Pitt Y&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r 31
120	115	Proc & G pf (5)	100	116½	116½	116½	Jan 19
158¼	117	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	120¼	120¼	120¼	
4¾	2	RR Sec Ill C Stk	70	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 21
53	22⅛	Real Silk pf (2g)	40	40	39	39	Jan 15
16	7	Reis & Co 1 pf	50	13¾	13½	13½	Jan 22
61	34	Rens & Sar (8)	10	46	46	46	Jan 22
101½	96	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	220	97¼	97	97¼	
129	97	Rev C&B pf 1¾k	60	126⅞	125	125	Jan 21
80¾	60	RC&B5¼pf 1.31k	20	70	70	70	—3
95	75⅛	Rey Met pf (5½)	200	85¼	84⅞	85	Jan 19
53½	49¾	Rey Tob (2)	10	50	50	50	Jan 21
48¾	42	Rustless pf (2½)	50	46½	46½	46½	Jan 21
113	106⅞	Safe S 5% pf (5)	90	110	109¾	109¾	
6	1½	St L Southwest	100	2	2	2	Jan 7
8	4	St L South pf	30	6½	6½	6½	Jan 20
115¼	109½	Scott P pf (4½)	10	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Jan 20
112	107	Scott P $4 pf (4)	10	107	107	107	Jan 15
71¾	48½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	40	58	57½	58	+ ½
40	32¾	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	32½	32½	32½	
112	95	Sloss-Shef (6g)	50	100	100	100	Jan 14
114	111½	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	10	110½	110½	110½	Jan 9
150	120	So P R Sug pf(8)	70	142⅞	142	142⅞	Jan 20
69	60	Spear pf (5½)	90	65	65	65	N'v 18
60	54⅝	Spicer M pf A(3)	40	60	60	60	Jan 19
57⅝	34½	Spiegel pf (4½)	70	44½	44½	44½	
117¾	111	Square D pf (5)	10	111	111	111	Dec20
126	117½	Sun Oil pf A 4½	190	124	124	124	+ ½
38½	27	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	20	29	29	29	Dec31
60½	38	The Fair pf	10	47	47	47	+1½
40	30	Therm pf (3)	20	30¼	30	30	Jan 2
75	60	Tri-Cont pf (6)	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	Jan 20
27½	16½	Twin City R T pf	100	27¼	26¾	27	
112¼	106½	Un E Mo4½pf 4½	40	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
115¾	111¼	Un El Mo pf (5)	40	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
113¼	108¾	United Bis pf (5)	20	105½	105½	105½	Jan 14
51	20⅜	Unit Dye pf 5¼g	10	48	48	48	Jan 21
93⅝	83	US & For pf (1g)	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	Jan 21
19	9¼	US Distribut pf	60	20¼	20	20	— ½
183	170	US Gyps pf (7)	50	170	170	170	Jan 22
43	33	US H M pf (2¾)	300	34½	34½	34½	Dec22
50⅜	42	US Tob pf (1¾)	30	45	45	45	Jan 21
64	43⅞	Univ Leaf T (4a)	30	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
157	140	Univ L T pf (8)	60	150½	150	150	Jan 6
162	133	Univ Pict 1pf 2k	10	159	159	159	Jan 21
31	15	Vadsco Sales pf	30	22¼	22	22¼	Jan 20
116	111½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Jan 16
57	57	Vick Sh & P (5)	10	55	55	55	Jan 19
66	66	Vick Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	A'g 20
118½	114	Va El&P $6 pf(6)	30	115	115	115	
23¾	11	Va Iron C&C pf	90	17	15½	17	
105	89	Vulcan Det 1½e	30	95	95	95	Jan 22
143	135	Vulcan D pf (7)	10	138	138	138	Jan 9
77	53	Warner pf (.96k)	100	73	73	73	Jan 21
21¼	6	Warren B cv pf	70	20½	20½	20½	Jan 21
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
106½	88	West P El A (7)	10	90½	90½	90½	— ½
115	99½	West PE 7%pf(7)	20	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅜
107⅞	89	West PE 6%pf(6)	40	90	90	90	Jan 14
117½	112	W Penn P pf 4½	20	112½	112	112½	Jan 20
141	118	West E&Mpf(5g)	20	125½	123½	125½	Jan 21
112	105	Westv C pf (4½)	110	106	106	106	Jan 21
§80	50	Wheel & L E (4)	20	60	60	60	N'v 5
100	85	Wheel&L pf(5½)	*20	92	92	92	+ ⅜
76	58½	Wheel pr pf (5)	10	67½	67½	67½	Jan 22
115	109½	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	N'v 26
147	92	Worth P&M pf A	30	122	117	117	Dec 9
130	85	Worth P&M pf B	20	111½	110	110	Dec 9
122	86	Wright Aero (8g)	20	101	101	101	Jan 21
120	109½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	10	119	119	119	Jan 22

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants;

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Farm Interests Seen Major Beneficiaries in Price Control Bill

Morgenthau Favors World Currency Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., envisioned a post-war world freed of all problems of monetary exchange through use of a standard type of currency in international transactions.

He revealed to a press conference that his representatives at the American republics meeting in Rio de Janeiro are trying to start the idea with the Americas. He added that he hoped that eventually the whole world would adopt such a plan.

Hinders Trade

Nearly every country in the world has its own kind of money and one of the major problems of peace time trade has been fluctuations in the value of different currencies in terms of the others. The difficulty has been particularly acute, officials said, in Latin America and has hindered trade with those countries.

Explaining his idea, Mr. Morgenthau said that if some unit of currency "common to all of the republics and to Canada" could be established "it would help the flow of trade and would make us all that much closer to each other."

The currency idea is part of a broad program of economic cooperation being fostered by the United States delegation at Rio. Other features include lowering of tariff and other trade barriers, and assistance for the development in mining, industry and transportation in Latin America.

These, with other proposals, form a hemispheric war production plan.

Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that most, if not all, of the points in the program were receiving consideration but that he could not disclose developments at the present time.

Asked about lowering of the trade barriers, the Secretary pointed out that such a plan was being worked out with Canada and, in the case of Latin America, it was natural for appropriate authorities to explore broader areas in the same connection.

Asked if this plan would apply to beef and wheat, the Secretary said all products were being considered carefully.

May Use U. S. Dollar

Mr. Morgenthau said the trade money might be a brand new currency which wouldn't belong to any one country but would be issued by an international commission. He said, on the other hand, it was possible the United States dollar might serve as the common currency for foreign trade purposes. He doubted whether the currency idea would have any effect on the use of native money within a country.

The Secretary said the nearest example he could find to the idea was the trade dollar which the United States had between 1873 and 1887. It was substantially the same as the ordinary silver dollar and was designed to facilitate trade with the Orient.

The Treasury head continued that the plan would require each participating country to put something, probably gold or silver, into an international stabilization fund. The issuance of the new money, if any, would be done by this fund. The fund also would try to keep a fixed set of values between the various currencies in international transactions.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 17

Earned Income Credit

The law allows in computing the normal tax of an individual an earned income credit of 10 per cent of the earned net income, but not in excess of 10 per cent of the net income. "Earned income" is defined in the law as wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered. Where a taxpayer is engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income-producing factors, a reasonable alowance as compensation for personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer, not in excess of 20 per cent of his share of the net profits of such trade or business, is considered as earned income. "Earned net income" means the excess of the amount of the earned income over the sum of the "earned income deductions," which are the ordinary and necessary expenses properly chargeable against earned income. The entire amount of the taxpayer's net income up to and including $3,000, regardless of the source, is considered earned net income. In no case is the earned net income to be considered to be more than $14,000.

Bank Where Banking Is Pleasant
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
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Takes New Post

Blank & Stoller

Paul Fitzpatrick

Appointed Administrative Vice-President of the American Arbitration Association. The association was formed many years ago to develop arbitration procedure to settle arbitrable disputes affecting industry, commerce and labor. Mr. Fitzpatrick has long been connected with General Motors Corporation.

Sugar Deliveries To American Market Set Record in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that a record quantity of 7,995,377 short tons of refined sugar was delivered to the American market by manufacturers and importers during 1941.

This figure did not include deliveries by mainland cane mills, information on which was not yet available. These mills sold 96,872 tons in 1940.

Total deliveries in 1940 totaled 6,890,616 tons.

The Department said final figures on 1941 deliveries—those of manufacturers, importers and mainland cane mills—were expected to show an increase of about 1,200,000 tons over 1940. Much of this increase was represented, the Department said, by sugar actually sold by manufacturers and refiners but not physically delivered to buyers during the year.

Officials said there was evidence that large quantities of sugar had gone into reserve stocks of consumers and other users who feared possible shortages arising from the war.

The 1941 deliveries included 5,487,486 tons from refiners, 1,942,672 from beet processors, and 565,219 from importers of refined sugar.

Excise Tax Collections Disappointing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Disappointing collections on the new Federal excises enacted a few months ago foreshadowed difficulties for Congress and the Treasury today in their search for $7,000,000,000 more taxes asked by President Roosevelt.

Officials said that the new excises are bringing in far less revenue than expected.

More Taxes Possible

Unless the showing improves, Congress will have to raise its sights in drawing this year's tax bill, to make up the amount that collections fell short of the estimated revenue.

Taxes which went into effect last Oct. 1 include those on local telephone bills, jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, musical instruments, and electrical appliances.

Two of the new taxes have held up to expectations. The licenses for bowling alleys and pool tables, expected to yield $1,300,000, already have turned in $1,203,316 in three months. The licenses on slot machines and pinball machines have yielded $4,708,696 and were slated to bring in only $4,600,000. These two taxes differ from the others since they are collected only once a year, while the others are to be collected each month on the basis of sales.

On 14 other taxes, collections in October, November, and December amounted to $27,150,000, against an estimate of $272,400,000 in a full year.

Part of this discrepancy was explained as due to the fact that these taxes are paid a month late and since October was the first month, the collections represent really a two-months rather than a three-months record. In a few cases, shortage of materials, such as rubber, held back production and sales. In other cases, seasonal factors detracted from the showing. Another official explanation was that people stocked up on things in September to beat the tax.

Figures Listed

On the other hand, the collections represented a pre-Christmas period when buying was heavy.

Here are the official figures:

	Actual rev. Oct.-Dec., incl.	Predict. rev. for 12 mos.
Jewelry	$5,460,579	$52,700,000
Furs	$4,034,122	20,700,000
Toilet preparations	3,083,881	19,700,000
Rubber articles (excl. tires, tubes)	2,816,240	21,300,000
Musical instruments	441,782	3,600,000
Luggage	480,471	4,500,000
Electric, gas, oil appliances	3,685,832	31,800,000
Electric signs	177,928	2,700,000
Business machines	686,017	13,000,000
Washing machines	23,854	400,000
Optical, photo equip.	1,008,654	10,200,000
Electric bulbs	738,246	4,000,000
Local telephone bills	1,963,631	52,300,000
*Transportation	2,554,125	35,500,000

*Effective Oct. 10, instead of Oct. 1, as on other items.

Jeeps for Public Seen as Possible Answer to New Automobile Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—A civilian counterpart of the Army "jeep"—with certain refinements as a concession to comfort—was suggested by officials of the National Automobile Dealers Association as a possible answer to the new car shortage.

The suggestion came from L. Clare Cargile, Texarkana, Texas, president of the association, and Arthur Center, Springfield, Mass., its secretary.

Mass Production

The small, rough-and-ready vehicle—the answer to any college freshman's prayer—would probably be called the "Victory Car" and be produced by leading automobile manufatcurers under no trade name.

It would be large enouhg for five passengers, maybe with a little crowding, and would be devoid of costly accessories, nickel or chrome trim and other gadgets adding to cost.

But if built to the specifications of its army brothers, it could climb most any hill with a top to it, splash fearlessly through the deepest mud, and in general negotiate terrain usually shunned by everything without fur or feathers.

"It would be built primarily for service, not for looks, and to meet a need for transportation when present cars wear out and comparable replacements are not available," said Mr. Center. "It would be strictly an economy car, with six cylinders and low upkeep."

Less Than $1,000

Mr. Cargile said the automobile industry, despite the conversion of much of its machinery for the production of airplanes and other defense material, could make enough victory cars to meet essential needs, and still not interfere with defense requirements.

The jeep-in-mufti should be made to sell for less than $1,000, he added, and could be made available to the public under a limited rationing order so that anyone who actually needed a car, regardless of his priority rating under present regulations, could obtain one.

Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust To Share in Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — All employees of the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., particularly those in the lower income brackets, are to receive a share of the bank's profits beginning with 1942, it was announced at a meeting when L. H. Gethoefer, chairman, and Gwilym A. Price, president, made their annual report to the company's 500 employees concerning the bank's business activities in 1941.

The initial distribution for January will represent an 11 per cent increase in the individual salaries of all employees earning $250 or less a month, Mr. Price said. Employees receiving higher salaries do not share in the plan until after those receiving lower salaries have obtained a 12 per cent increase. This arrangement to give a prior and preferred share of earnings to those in lower salary brackets is believed to be almost unique among such programs, Mr. Price said.

Marine Insurance Rates to Hawaii

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters have reduced cargo war risk insurance rates between Hawaii and Pacific ports of Canada and the United States to 1½ per cent from 2½ per cent, it was reported.

The 2½ per cent rate on cargoes moving between North American Atlantic coast ports and Hawaii remained unchanged.

The rate on shipments along the Atlantic coast of North America also was unchanged at ¼ of 1 per cent.

Such insurance is for the cargoes only and does not cover loss or damage to the ship.

Mass. Co-operative Bank Mortgages Set New Record

The year 1941 topped any previous year on record for home mortgages written by the co-operative banks in Massachusetts, according to figures just compiled by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

"During the year these banks wrote a general average of nearly 85 mortgages a day on one and two-family homes in Massachusetts for owner occupancy," says the report, "an outstanding contribution to our democratic way of life during a year when opposing forces were threatening its stability on all sides."

December business for these banks was also in the record-breaking class with the largest December total ever compiled by the league office.

This brought the business for the entire year to over $1,000,000 a month better than the previous banner year of 1940.

Cost of Living Is Expected To Increase for Some Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—A price control bill heavily weighted on the side of agriculture went to House and Senate from conference committee today.

Roosevelt supporters and opponents both claimed victory in the agreement finally worked out after six months of debate, but whichever side won, it is certain that farm interests are major beneficiaries.

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D), of Michigan, Chairman of the Senate Committee, who hailed the compromise as a Roosevelt victory, cited official estimates indicating the cost of living will continue to mount by about 1.5 per cent a month, or 18 per cent a year for some time, and that the arbitrary restrictions imposed on the Price Administrator before he can curb the advances of farm prices after they pass a certain level will not be passed till "about a year and a half."

Food Prices Up

Since July 30, when Mr. Roosevelt first urged price controls, the retail food price index has increased 6 per cent while Congress debated, and the cost of living 5 per cent, while wholesale prices have increased still more. It was on the basis of wholesale price increases that Leon Henderson told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last November that by spring the cost of living would be 20 per cent above the 1941 March level, no matter what Congress now tried to do to check it.

In the give-and-take of compromise between the Senate and House conferees leading up to the re-submission of the new version of the bill to Congress for approval today, Mr. Roosevelt won some victories and met some defeats. The administration has sought strong price controls under a single administrator. A single administrator was retained in the bill with the defeat of the House proposal for a 5-man supervisory administrator, but the farm bloc succeeded in getting big loopholes in controls over farm products, although they did not secure their full objective.

The conferees rejected the part of the O'Mahoney amendment tying farm prices to urban wage levels which Mr. Roosevelt particularly condemned. But the following are some, of many, of the restrictions placed on the price administrator before he can intervene to check farm prices:

1. Prices must reach 110 of parity.

2. If the 1919-1929 commodity average price is higher than 110 per cent, no curb may be imposed until this is reached. (This particularly aids cotton and potato prices.)

3. In the same way the Oct. 1, or Dec. 15, market prices must be reached, before a curb is imposed, if these prices are higher than the first two.

Other Protections

This is just the beginning. Other protection given farm prices includes:

Under the Bankhead amendment the Secretary of Agriculture will have a blanket veto over any farm order issued by Mr. Henderson when it becomes possible to impose any such order over the three limitations above.

Under a part of the O'Mahoney amendment retained in the bill the dairy industry is put outside the Price Administrator's control. It goes farther than this by excluding from control farm products under Department of Agriculture agreements now in effect, or "hereafter issued." It is estimated that farm goods sold under such agreements in 1941 surpassed $500,000,000 involving regional fruit and vegetable agreements, and milk-marketing agreements in 25 cities. Under the milk agreements farmers got $233,000,000 in 1941 for fluid milk and $87,000,000 for evaporated milk.

As a further safeguard for the farmers the conferees, in adopting a Senate provision giving Mr. Henderson the power to buy and sell farm commodities in the Government's name carefully specified that this should be done "when necessary to increase production" and killed the original phrase and purpose, to "effectuate price control."

Roosevelt Wins Points

Mr. Roosevelt won on a number of important points in the conferees' compromise.

The most objectionable phase of the O'Mahoney amendment was defeated, and the House provision for a five-man supervisory board was rejected. At the same time the stringent Senate provisions for licensing business, where necessary as a means of enforcement, was retained in the bill. Two Republican House members of the 11-man conference group, Walcott and Gifford, refused to sign the compromise. They did not make their objections to the advantages to the farmers written into the bill, but to the Roosevelt victories in beating the five-man supervisory board, and to the provision to require a Federal license from a firm to enforce compliance with regulations.

The price control bill is also a rent control bill. Curbs on rents in "defense housing areas" may be imposed if rents go above the April 1, 1941, level.

Prices as of the date of Oct. 1, 1941, are taken as the "floor" for non-agricultural commodities.

As a partial antidote to farm bloc concessions, observors say that big crops and surpluses will make the ceilings inoperative in many lines. The effect will be spotty, however, it is felt, and some farmers will gain more than others. Dairy product prices, for example, are already well above parity.

Conferees rejected the Tydings amendment requiring Senate confirmation of all employees with salaries of $4,000 or over. This was attacked as a spoils measure.

The bill sets up an emergency court of appeals including three or more district or circuit court members, named by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Price Administrator's salary is fixed at $12,000.

U. S. Expected to Have Good Supply Of Shoes at Fairly Stable Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Civilians in the United States may not have as many pairs of shoes during the coming year as in the days before the war, but they will have enough to supply their needs at fairly stable prices. This was revealed both by Government officials and shoe manufacturers at the National Shoe Fair held here last week. The National Shoe Fair, which presents a showing of new styles in men's, women's, and children's shoes, is sponsored by the National Shoe Retailers' Association and the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Pointing to shoes as a common symbol of the cost and standard of living, Dr. John G. Galbraith, assistant to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, told a joint meeting of shoe manufacturers and retailers that there must be no sharp increases in shoe prices if inflation is to be avoided. He pointed to the fact that the Government has already placed a ceiling on hide and leather prices to guard against any runaway prices in shoes.

With America 80 per cent self-sufficient in supplies of hides and skins and with a good proportion of the other coming over relatively safe shipping lanes, he stated that the American shoe industry faces no serious shortages and will operate at more than normal production.

However, in the shoe trade as elsewhere, it was revealed, military needs come first and in converting production to supply these many factories, particularly those producing men's shoes, will not be able to turn out so many for civilian use. Officials revealed that when the war broke out with some two million men under arms, Government purchases of footwear in 1941 totaled about 16,000,000 pairs.

"The army is at present the largest user of footwear, an average of five pairs a man a year. Large amounts of leather which would normally go into civilian supplies are being used for supplies for the air corps, such as aviators' clothes, parkas, helmets, and gloves and mittens of all types.

Merrill Lynch Plans Defense Bond Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—As part of the Wall Street machinery mobilized for the sale of defense bonds, the Stock Exchange firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane announced plans for merchandising the Government securities on a nation-wide scale.

The firm, the largest New York Stock Exchange house and also the largest security brokerage organization in the country, will conduct its promotional campaign in defense bonds through its 93 offices throughout the nation.

Newspaper advertising space will be used by the firm along with posters, circulars, letters and other media to interest investors in what the firm termed the "country's number one investment."

The Treasury has sanctioned the company's plan.

NAM's 94 Directors For 1942 From 34 States

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers announced its 1942 board of directors, 94 men from 34 states representing virtually every type of industry.

New York with 20 business men led in the number on the board. Illinois was represented by 11 and Ohio by five.

They were appointed by the association's new president, William P. Witherow, President of the Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh.

Plans for Standardized Glass Jars Announced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Plans to eliminate fancy glass jars for foods or other commodities have been announced by the Commerce Department.

At the request of OPM, the department is working with glass manufacturers to create standardized jars.

Simplified containers already have been worked out for such foods as preserves, honey, peanut butter, pickles, mustard and salad dressings. New designs are being made for fruits and vegetables, juices, beer, milk, and other products.

Department experts will present blueprints of the new jars for the first time at various food industry meetings to be held in Chicago next week.

Chain Stores' Sales in '41 Gain 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales increased over 20 per cent in 1941 as compared with 1940, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike. The report is based upon the figures of 31 typical companies.

The report indicates that the total sales of this particular group of companies, representing units in various different branches of the industry, aggregated $4,532,690,281 in the 12 months ended December 31, 1941, compared with a volume of $3,757,417,116 for the identical companies in the previous year, an increase of 20.6 per cent.

Mail Orders Lead

The compilation, analyzing the total figures by types of chains, shows that the mail order group, despite some slowing down late in the year in the phenomenal rates of increase shown earlier, led the field with a gain for the year as a whole of 26.6 per cent. The apparel group was not far behind with a sales advance of 24.9 per cent. Every group in the total showed an increase in excess of 10 per cent.

The compilation also shows sales for the month of December alone, and clearly indicates that the Christmas shopping season was most satisfactory for this type of merchandising endeavor.

Gains for the different groups in the field, compared with December of 1940 ranged between 14.7 per cent for the drug chains and 27.4 per cent for the grocery chains.

Variety Group Busy

The variety group, for which the Christmas season is particularly important, showed an increase of 18.4 per cent. The detailed compilation follows:

	December 1941	December 1940	P.C. Incr.
Variety	$245,913,983	$207,632,414	18.4
Mail order	219,970,148	180,193,492	22.1
Grocery	85,930,222	67,453,894	27.4
Apparel	16,924,065	14,001,890	20.9
Shoe	12,040,197	9,489,982	26.9
Drug	10,735,135	9,359,361	14.7
	$591,513,750	$488,131,033	21.2
	12 Months 1941	12 Months 1940	P.C. Incr.
Variety	$1,463,500,400	$1,259,008,321	16.2
Mail order	1,811,952,717	1,431,145,368	26.6
Grocery	938,288,528	798,839,374	17.5
Apparel	127,937,771	102,461,366	24.9
Shoe	96,467,251	80,859,590	19.3
Drug	94,543,614	85,103,097	11.1
	$4,532,690,281	$3,757,417,116	20.6

Nation's Bus Lines Seek 10 P. C. Rise In Passenger Fares

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's bus lines want a 10 per cent increase in passenger fares, too.

Chairman L. C. Markel of the National Bus Traffic Association, which he said represents 95 per cent of bus traffic, announced operators' proposals were similar to those approved for the railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday authorized railroads to raise fares and Mr. Markel said the bus lines hoped to make their increases effective simultaneously.

Proposed changes, the chairman said, will not affect rates for military travel.

Mr. Markel said increased bus operating costs were "similar to if not in excess of increased costs of the railroads" and that officials of the bus industry agreed the relationship between railroad coach and bus fares should not be disturbed.

The chairman said he would apply to the ICC for authority to publish new tariffs on 10 days' notice, instead of the 30 days normally required. If this were approved, he said, the companies would file new tariffs which would become effective unless protests were filed.

New Process Found To Mine Manganese

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Vast western manganese deposits, long believed worthless, may be made to yield nearly 100,000 tons of high grade ore annually through a simple new chemical process.

Manganese is used in the production of steel. Until the war, American mills obtained much of their supplies from Cuba, Russia, the African Gold Coast and Brazil.

Mack C. Lake of San Francisco, Vice-President of Manganese Ore Co., subsidiary of M. A. Hanna Co., of Cleveland, said negotiations have been completed with the Government for the construction of a $4,500,000 mill southeast of Las Vegas, Nev., where the first big deposit is to be worked. The mill is to be put in operation this year.

U. S. Zinc Production Increases in December

NEW YORK (AP)—The American bureau of metal statistics said U. S. zinc production in December was 78,635 tons compared with 65,354 tons in December, 1940.

Zinc stocks at the end of December were placed at 24,062 tons against 17,582 in the same month of 1940, while domestic shipments were listed at 65,690 last month compared with 64,984 in December, 1940.

New du Pont Directors

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Lammot du Pont Copeland and Crawford Greenewalt have been elected directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to succeed Charles Copeland and F. B. Davis, Jr., who resigned, it was announced. Mr. Greenewalt joined the chemical department of the company in 1922 as a research chemist and has had an important part in the development of nylon. Mr. Copeland has been with the company since 1929.

Radio City Director

Conway Studios

G. S. Eyssell

Named Managing Director of Radio City Music Hall by Rockefeller Center, Inc., succeeding the late W. G. Van Schmus. Mr. Eyssell, who went to the Music Hall in January, 1933, was Assistant Managing Director. The 40-year-old executive also will succeed Mr. Van Schmus as Managing Director of the Center Theater in Rockefeller Center, and as president of the Radio City Music Hall Corporation.

Wickard to Urge Planting of More Oil-Bearing Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a move to ward off possible consumer rationing of cooking fats and oils, butter, soaps, and restrictions on use of paints and varnishes, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard will make personal appeals to farmers soon for sharply-increased plantings of oil-bearing crops this spring.

Officials estimated that the United States faces a possible deficiency of from 8 to 10 per cent, more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, in its requirements for fats and oils as a result of curtailed imports from the Pacific.

The Government is asking farmers to increase plantings of peanuts 164 per cent, soybeans 52 per cent and flaxseed 33 per cent. Officials say normal production from these acreages and an anticipated 10 per cent increase in production of cottonseed would provide raw materials for sufficient oil to offset the import deficiency.

Aides said Secretary Wickard planned to make talks before farm groups at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28, and at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, explaining the urgency of planting these crops. Peanut production is confined largely to the South and soybeans to the Middle-West.

Farm officials are none too optimistic as to the prospects of securing the proposed increases in these crops. Few farmers were said to be properly equipped to step up production to the extent asked for. Many will have to make heavy investments in machinery and supplies. Others prefer to stick with cotton, tobacco, corn and other crops which the peanuts and soybeans would replace.

87 Roads Report Gain in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 87 class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $390,305,161 in December compared with $315,685,275 in December, 1940.

The association said the 87 reporting carriers represented 82.7 per cent of total operating revenues.

Freight revenues of the reporting railroads amounted to $317,006,193 compared with $253,753,130 in December, 1940. Passenger revenues totaled $44,093,310 compared with $34,648,997.

Freight Car Makers Plan 36,000 Units

WASHINGTON (AP) — The railroad industry has notified the Office of Production Management that it will meet the production schedule of 36,000 freight cars by May 1 outlined for the industry by the Government earlier this month.

Members of the railroad industry advisory committee who met here recently said achievement of the goal would require a general speed up on freight car assembly lines and the standardization of construction.

At the same time the railroad men asked OPM to make available immediately materials to repair existing passenger and sleeping car equipment. This need is urgent, the committee said, because of increased military traffic, curtailed use of automobiles and the rationing of tires for civilian purposes.

Priorities assistance was given Jan. 2 for the output of the 36,000 cars in February, March and April and aid was given also for continuation of production of 926 locomotives then on order, and for all types of repair and equipment maintenance material.

The production schedule has been estimated to require 1,413,893 tons of steel, 353,637 tons of cast iron, 19,985 tons of other metals and 570 tons of rubber.

The committee asked Andrew Stevenson, chief of the transportation and farm equipment branch of OPM, to make a new study of the railroad industry's need for steel castings, in the hope of receiving OPM assurance that this vital material would continue to be available despite war needs.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AVAILABLE 1st of February, 2 apts., 5 rooms and bath; hot-air furnace; 2nd and 3rd floors; adults only; situated at 44 Old Morton St., Dorchester, Mass. Phone BLUe Hills 1791.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 8 Remsen St.—Sublet attractive 3-room apartment; excellent view; $75; representative on premises or BRAISLIN, INC., TRiangle 5-5545.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 230 Comm. Ave.—Spacious 1-rm. furn. suites; kitchenettes, dinettes; suitable for 2 or 3; complete $55-$60; finest loc., refined atmosphere; hotel type entrance, latest modern appointments. E. Allen.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th, Washington Square section, near Fifth Avenue—6 comfortable rooms, overlooking gardens; elevator; possession May—earlier; greatly reduced; tenant employed Washington.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41). Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. Mrs. Hill, UN. 4-9136.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed, graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—Available 3 days weekly, West 42nd Street. Write Box F-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Living room, bedroom, private bath; restricted house; excellent table or tray service. LONgwood 9034.

ROOM, board and companionship in home with quiet surroundings for elderly persons. Phone Arlington 0208-W (Mass.).

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL Parlors—3-5 windows; others, superior surroundings; $7.50-$13.00; 11th floor; Thompson, 255 W. 108th (Broadway), N. Y. C.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th) (5-F)—Exceptional, sunny, quiet room, water; refinement; reasonable rate weekly, monthly; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished; every convenience; central; all transportations; quiet; near church. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 56 West 11th St. (Apt. 4 East)—Sunny room in private apartment; quiet; near church. GRamercy 5-2027.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Lovely large double room, desirable location. COL. 5-3684. MRS. SHANNON.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WHITE man to serve with superintendent in large New York church; Christian Scientist preferred; must be strong, active, dependable. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED fire insurance man; young, with college education, to travel New England States contacting insurance agents for middle western Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Send qualifications to Box S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Experienced Cook-Houseworker
Good position for responsible, agreeable Protestant white woman; 3 adults; Connecticut village, 1 hr. from N. Y. C.; $70.00 per month. No laundry. MRS. C. W. VAN NESS, New Canaan, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ATTENDANT-NURSE-COMPANION — (Christian Scientist) afternoon, night or hourly; light housekeeping; highest refs. RH. 4-0727, N.Y.C.

PRACTICAL Companion Nurse — Christian Scientist, wishes position; assist housekeeping. Write Box F-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—'41 Ford de luxe, 2-door sedan, many accessories; no dealers; driven only by owner about 6000 miles. Phone Asp 1209 (Brookline, Mass.).

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELERS–WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8830

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St, LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
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Co-ordination Singing, Speaking Voice
Instruction for Readers and Public Speakers
Correct Speech as Social and Business Assets
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ORGANIST, Christian Scientist, with wide experience playing in Christian Science churches; can go anywhere in United States. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Massachusetts

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Dependable Flowers
Any Time Anywhere
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
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Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

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Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
January Markdown Sales
Merchandise in all departments
Reduced for Quick Clearance
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
We have a Few 1941
G. E. REFRIGERATORS IN STOCK
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SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
NASH
SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

FURNITURE
that is distinctive, well made, and at the right price at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
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Three Offices
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Brookline Village
Washington Square
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Barnaby Inc. FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8840
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

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LAST CALL
SEMI-ANNUAL SHIRT SALE
Brattle St. Broadcloth
Dunster Street Oxfords
$1.65—3 for $4.75
Regular Price $1.85
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
In Harvard Square

Egan's Market
Strictly Fresh Eggs and Fresh Vegetables Received Daily
KIRK. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE

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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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Quality Cakes and Pastries
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1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

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Mail candy early for Christmas!
Kirkland 8681—Cambridge, Mass.
Payson Park—Belmont 2265
833-835 Beacon Street—Lasell 2183

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
OUR RATES GREATLY REDUCED

READY TO SERVE
HEINZ VEGETABLE SOUP
57

All Kinds of Heinz Soups, 2 for 27c
SAGE'S
HARVARD SQUARE TRO 2211 BELMONT CENTER BEL. 4590

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING

Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Greeting Cards
Valentines on Display
841 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

FITCHBURG

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Watson's Market
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WALTER R. ILLIG
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Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
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W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
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Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
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Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

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Seasonal Wearing Apparel
for Men at Reasonable Prices
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Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
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CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	L	L		B	L	U	E	B	I	R	D
R	■	O	I	L	■	E	■	H	A	D	■	Y
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T	I	N	D	E	R	■	E	A	G	L	E	S
L	O	■	E	■	E	A	T	■	L	■	N	
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C	O	M	E	D	I	A	N		S	O	N	G

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MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

METICULOUS care is apparent in garments you have dry cleaned and pressed at the Individual. Next time try Individual Dry Cleaning. You'll be delighted. Overcoats $1.05, Suits, Plain Dresses, 79c.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers — Dry Cleaners

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Shop at
STEIGER'S
in Holyoke
for
QUALITY and VALUE

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

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JANUARY SALES
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Ask about our week-end special
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SNOW SUITS
FEEL AND LOOK LIKE NEW WHEN
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CRAFT CLEANSERS
Where Cleansing Is an Art
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Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
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JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
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LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
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Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL
JANUARY MARKDOWNS
in All Departments

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

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A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
The Greatest of All JANUARY WHITE SALES
Now in Progress

LYNN

St. Mary's Virgin Wool BLANKETS
Thick, lofty, warm, fur-like nap. Two-tone or solid colors. Wide ribbon bindings. Reg. Value 14.98.
$11.98
The last we can offer at this low price!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc.
Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

B & S Children's Bazaar
CLEARANCE SALE on all SNOW SUITS and COAT SETS
99 Pleasant Street Malden

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

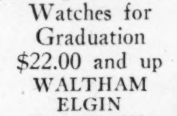
NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

La France
Watches for Graduation
$22.00 and up
WALTHAM
ELGIN
HAMILTON

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY



Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

THE WOOL SHOP
240 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Announcing the removal to a larger store at 240 Union Street, corner of Sixth.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $______ for ______ year, or ______ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME______________________
STREET and NUMBER______________________
CITY and STATE______________________
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Dramatic values in really good black coats with Persian Lamb Collars and Trim.
Willey's Inc.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre St. Big. 4240

Fresh lg. Brown Eggs	doz. 45c
Holland Butter	2 lb. roll 79c
Lobster Meat, freshly opened	lb. 99c
Prime Ribs Beef	lb. 29c-33c

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

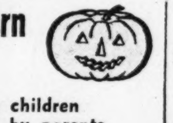
Devoted Exclusively to
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Layette to Size 16
NEWTON JUNIORS
837 Beacon Street Big. 8930
3 doors from S. S. Pierce

NORWOOD

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST.
JOHN A. **Whittemore's** SONS INC.
NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES.. CANTON·SHARON·NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

Jack-O'-Lantern Shoes



Delight the children
Recommended by parents
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Our
JANUARY SALE
of Overcoats and Suits
Now in Progress
BESSE-CLARKE STORE
273 North Street

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

January Clearance Sale of Fine Furs
Prices Marked Way Down
QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569 1249 Hancock Street

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

WENDELL BANCROFT & Co.
COAL·COKE·LUMBER
PHONE 1264-READING, MASS.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
NEVER KNOWINGLY UNDERSOLD!
Wherever there are fair means of comparison, the Star Markets will consistently remain the lowest in price.
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

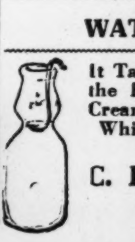
TAUNTON

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
Special Agents for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 3700 Taunton, Mass

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN



It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 8818

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL ● COKE ● WOOD ● FUEL OILS
LUMBER ● BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT ● GASOLINE ● GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST SUPER MARKET PRICES EVERY DAY!
With Delivery Service and Charge Privileges
585 Washington Street Wel. 2820

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

Advanced Spring Designs in Pure Silk Truhu Prints
Loomed by Skinner—that's a standard of excellence. Perfectly washable. Exclusive. 39 inches wide. A Yard 2.95
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ORGANS FOR SALE

ORGAN—3 manual electro pneumatic, 25 stops; chamber required at least 26'x16' plus blower. THOMPSON, 8 Station Road, Parkstone. Telephone 273.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

SHOE REPAIRING

SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE — High-Class Boot and Shoe Repairers. Best quality leather, moderate prices. Music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Av., Ilford.

England

BATH

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE. 26/27 MILSOM ST. TEL. 2330 BATH.

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870 568, Moseley Road, 12.
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUTH 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—

BRIGHTON	HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH	BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS	SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE	BATH
LEWES YEOVIL	WINCHESTER

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Eileen Hitchcock
286, Old Christchurch Rd., The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Christmas Greetings to All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit. Local Grown Vegetable Produce Fresh Daily.
Tel.: BOURNEMOUTH 2196

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 100
Twice a Week 1 Pass Your Door

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd
62 & 63
EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Bristol

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required.
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Road

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's
HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2, High Street, Exeter
Suppliers of all types of
Scientific Instruments,
Magnifying Glasses, Barometers,
Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter,
Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE
WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

All Classes of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
Specialists—Life—Accident—Motor—Fire.
Send your enquiries without obligation to
W. H. FOOT & CO.
Insurance Brokers
27, Church Road, Parkstone Tel. 1841

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND.
SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S
STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

For
Binoculars, Magnifying Glasses,
and other scientific instruments
Go To
JAMES A. BANNISTER
20, THE PARADE TEL. SUT. 3124

ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD
(Continued)

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road Phone 1770
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1555
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Sachet System)
JAMAL (Steam System)

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for
Quality and Good Service
24, High St Tel. Vigilant 0606

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant
Newton Abbot

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St, Frank East Phone 93
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder Decorator
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed
24 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY. Ph. 2934
Also at Paignton and Newquay
This special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT Ltd.
45 Fleet St., Torquay Phone 3403

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPEREXCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street) Tel. 2481

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
7, Fore Street, St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
Old Established Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
37, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
131, High Street, Oxford

WORTHING

ALDRIDGE BROS.
Art Dealers
Pictures help to make the PATHWAY OF LIFE more pleasant. Call at
THE LITTLE GALLERY
Warwick Street, Worthing

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for
Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Bective SHOES

Crouch
Established 1796
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

· Daily Features Page ·

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

The Treasurer

The treasurer receives all money and keeps a record of all receipts and expenditures. Most clubs require that he shall pay out no money except on the written order of the recording secretary, countersigned by the president. This is an excellent rule and one to be recommended. The following is a good method of procedure to follow concerning expenditures:

When a bill is presented, it should be referred to the person responsible for it, for approval. It should then be read to the house by the recording secretary who moves that it be allowed and an order drawn on the treasurer. If it is allowed, the secretary makes out the warrant, keeping the bill as his authority for issuing the warrant. The warrant should be countersigned by the president. The treasurer keeps the warrant as his authority for issuing the check.

The books of the treasurer should be audited periodically according to requirements, and all bills, warrants, and checks should accompany the books when they are presented for auditing. The warrants of the secretary and the checks of the treasurer must balance.

The treasurer should present a complete report at the annual meeting, but this report should be summarized and not read in detail.

Form for Report

A suggested form for the treasurer's report is here given:

Town State Month Day Year

The Treasurer of the ——— Club begs leave to submit the following report for the year

Balance on hand May 11, 1941		$840.00
Receipts		
Received from dues	$450.00	
Donations	75.00	
From Ways and Means Committee	500.00	
Public concert	100.00	1,125.00
		$1,965.00
Disbursements		
Janitor Service	$360.00	
Repairs on roof	65.00	
Painting Club House	150.00	
Interest on debt	45.00	
Taxes	90.00	
Contributions	50.00	
Expenses of President and Delegates to Conventions	85.00	845.00
Balance on hand May 10, 1941		$1,120.00

Respectfully submitted,
JANET M. BRADY, Treasurer

Form of Auditor's Report

The Auditing Committee of ——— has examined the books and all checks, warrants, and supplementary papers of the Treasurer, Mrs. Janet M. Brady, and finds them to be correct. The amount on hand as per Treasurer's report is $1,120.

LOUISE JACKSON,
ALICE MARLOW,
EUNICE DUPONT,
Auditing Committee.

Awana Slaker-James

Daily Quotation

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
—SUSAN COOLIDGE

Did You Ever Wonder

How Long the Longest Possible Long-Distance Call Would Be?

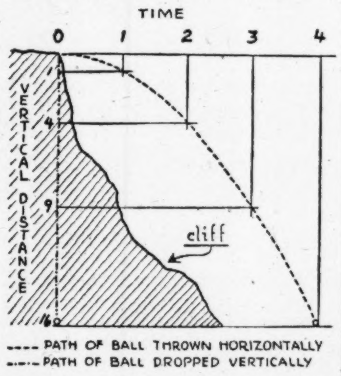
The longest long-distance telephone call which can be made from within the continental United States would be from Bay, Calif., to Adelaide, Australia, your voice being routed through New York, and London, to travel about 18,000 miles. The longest long-distance call within the boundaries of the continental United States would also have Bay, Calif., as one terminal, the other terminal being Eastport, Maine, more than 2,900 airline miles away.

How Special Pruning Makes Knotless Boards?

An experiment claims to be able to persuade pines and other evergreens to produce to order logs 20 feet or more in length which will saw into absolutely knot-free boards. For the first eight years the seedling tree is permitted to develop a bushy growth near the ground. After that the central growth or leader is allowed to grow but is kept free from limbs by pinching off the buds as they appear. The tree continues this pole-like growth until 20 feet or so in height, after which a normal top is allowed to develop. When logged, such a tree provides a central portion of the trunk with no branches imbedded to form knots when the log is sawed into boards.

How a Thrown Ball Can Indicate the Height of a Slanting Cliff?

Galileo recognized that horizontal motion, however swift, will not overcome or even affect gravity. That is, a bullet fired from a gun which is held horizontally will fall just as far and just as fast as a bullet dropped vertically from the muzzle. This gives a means of measuring the height of a cliff whose face is shelved or slanting so that a ball could not be dropped vertically. A freely falling body will fall 16 feet in one second; 64 feet in two seconds; 256 feet in three seconds; and so on, the distances increasing in proportion to the square of the time during which the body falls. So to measure the cliff, simply throw a ball horizontally from its top and time its fall, for its fall in any given length of time will be exactly the same as though it were dropped vertically.


TIME
0
1
2
3
4
VERTICAL DISTANCE
1
4
9
16
cliff
---- PATH OF BALL THROWN HORIZONTALLY
-·-·- PATH OF BALL DROPPED VERTICALLY

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The neighborhood joy-spreader has a unique way of making others happy. He purposely mispronounces words so they may correct him.

St. Louis Star-Times: After several months of futile search for someone to help us worry about the enormous and fast increasing national debt, we have decided not to worry about it. It's too big an undertaking for one person.

Interpretation

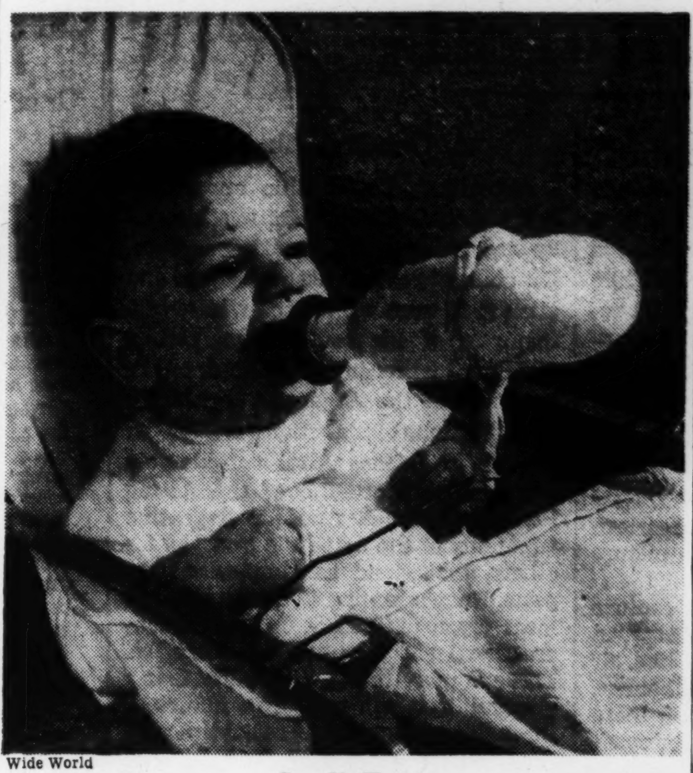
The German propaganda office had sent through a dispatch to Norway marked for "prominent display." It began: "During recent weeks there has been an utterly fantastic increase in the membership of the Nasjonal Samling (Quisling's party) in and around Oslo."

The resourceful editor's headline: "Utterly Fantastic." — Norwegian Official Press Service.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Made by the Dutch in 1606, at Cape Keerweer on the Gulf of Carpentaria.
2. A shark of the North Atlantic which attains a length of over 30 feet; so called because of its habit of basking on the water.
3. On the western coast of India, above Bombay.
4. Massachusetts, in 1780.
5. Waverly Street, Everett, Mass., contains an almost complete collection of first editions of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
6. The most northern point of Honduras in Central America.
7. A well-known street in Brooklyn, N. Y.
8. A cantilever bridge at Charleston, S. C.; channel span, 1,050 feet.
9. St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland.
10. Guadalajara, the second largest city in Mexico; celebrates its 400th anniversary this year.



Wide World

Small Fry

Mrs. Carl Silver, of Detroit, wanted to devote more time to her wartime knitting, so she rigged up this device to hold the milk bottle for her six-month-old son, Donald Allen. Judging from the complacent expression on Donald's face the arrangement is a success.

Living for Less

Economy in Food

"Food will win the war and write the peace," says Agriculture Secretary Wickard. Curbing waste in buying and serving food will help your budget. Follow a balanced diet and use left-overs, planning menus for seven days. If refrigeration is adequate, lay in a week's supply at a time. Don't cut down on vital foods in order to trim expenses; it's not an economy in the long run. Don't rush to "buy now" for it really means to "hoard now," to run the risk of spoilage, to run up prices by speculation. Buy most fruits and vegetables in season and when the price is right.

Monday
Tues.
Wed
Thurs
Fri
Sat
Sun.
COOK BOOK
AP

(AP) Feature Service

Articles revealing simple methods of solving the high cost of living without reducing living standards will appear from time to time on this page under the title "Living for Less."

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou wilt shew me the
path of life: in thy
presence is fulness of
joy; at thy right hand
there are pleasures for
evermore. —Ps. 16:11

Where Would You Find—

1. The site of the first European landing in Australia?
2. A basking shark?
3. The Gulf of Cambay?
4. The State of which John Hancock was Governor?
5. The Milburn Collection of Hawthorniana?
6. Cape Honduras?
7. Flatbush Avenue?
8. The Cooper River Bridge?
9. The Islands of the North American continent seized by the Free French on Christmas Eve, 1941?
10. "The City of Eternal Spring"?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation on the Coast

(Vancouver Daily Province)

The brightest spot in the current Japanese-Chinese-British situation is a story of what took place recently in Vancouver under the symbol of the Canadian Red Cross.

Up in the warehouse at 20 Water Street in an atmosphere of ringing hammers, the smell of glue and a lot of good-natured chatter, some 30 members of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens' organization have crated and labeled 624 one-pound cans and 5,084 half-pound cans of Fraser River salmon. These were caught by Japanese fishermen and canned by the Chinese for shipment to bombed-out victims of Britain.

Handling and shipping is under the care of the Canadian Red Cross. Credit for the project goes to all who worked on it . . . but the idea itself originated with T. Suzuki, secretary of the Upper Fraser Japanese Fishermen's Association.

After commercial fishing was finished for the season, Mr. Suzuki obtained permission for the men to go out and fish for the Red Cross.

When the salmon was brought in, four packing houses, the Great West Packers and B. C. Packers of Steveston, the Johnston Fishing & Packing Co., and the Canadian Fishing Co., of Vancouver donated cases, cans and equipment to which Chinese cannery workers contributed their labor.

After the fish was canned it was sent to the Red Cross warehouse and the rest of the story will be written in grateful letters from England.

And here is a footnote: After the members of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens' organization had finished their work at the Red Cross warehouse, they went to a Chinese restaurant and held a banquet.

Top that anywhere else on the troubled Pacific if you can.

Readers—

of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

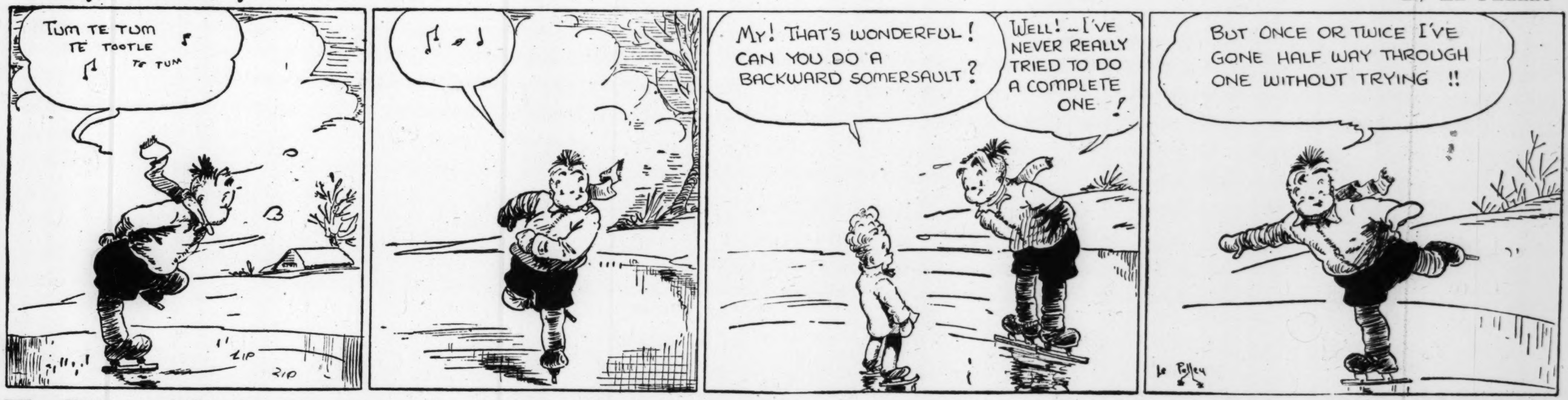
Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

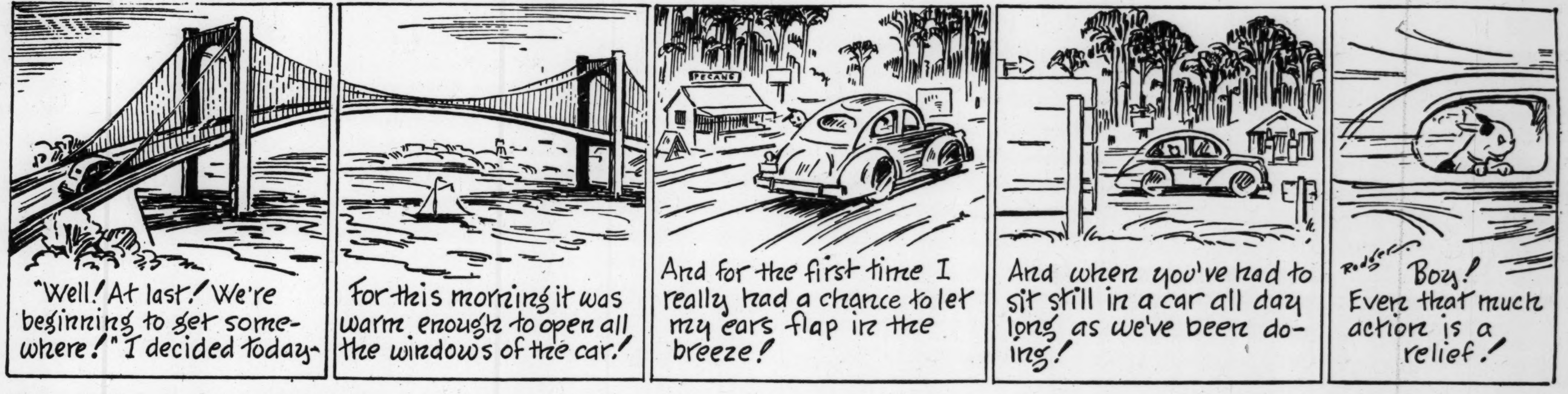
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ouch!*

By Le Pelley


TUM TE TUM
TE TOOTLE
TE TUM
ZIP
ZIP
MY! THAT'S WONDERFUL! CAN YOU DO A BACKWARD SOMERSAULT?
WELL! —I'VE NEVER REALLY TRIED TO DO A COMPLETE ONE!
BUT ONCE OR TWICE I'VE GONE HALF WAY THROUGH ONE WITHOUT TRYING !!
Le Pelley

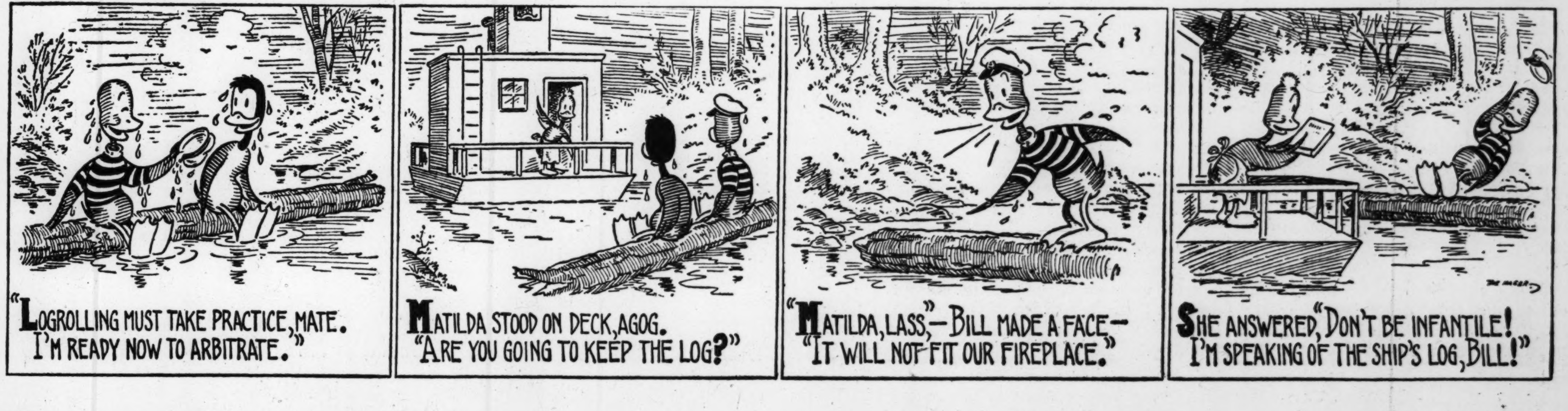
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Little Action Is Better Than None!*

By Rodgers


"Well! At last! We're beginning to get somewhere!" I decided today-
For this morning it was warm enough to open all the windows of the car!
PECANS
And for the first time I really had a chance to let my ears flap in the breeze!
And when you've had to sit still in a car all day long as we've been doing!
RODGERS
Boy! Even that much action is a relief!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Be Specific!*

By The Hagers


"LOGROLLING MUST TAKE PRACTICE, MATE. I'M READY NOW TO ARBITRATE."
MATILDA STOOD ON DECK, AGOG. "ARE YOU GOING TO KEEP THE LOG?"
"MATILDA, LASS,"—BILL MADE A FACE— "IT WILL NOT FIT OUR FIREPLACE."
SHE ANSWERED, "DON'T BE INFANTILE! I'M SPEAKING OF THE SHIP'S LOG, BILL!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Australian Bases

When it was reported a month ago that Australia was to be a major base for American forces in the struggle with Japan, Port Darwin looked like an excellent choice. It seemed a bit remote from Manila and Singapore—more than 1,800 miles from either—but a good supply base should be far enough behind the lines to be free from disorganizing attacks. It lay behind the 3,000-mile string of Dutch and British islands reaching from Sumatra to New Britain and seemed open to American reinforcements. But today the picture has gravely altered.

Reports of Japan's apparent capture of Rabaul, capital of the Australian mandate of New Britain, are like air raid sirens to Sydney and Melbourne, far to the south. In Port Darwin there must be a realization that anti-aircraft guns may be the most useful base "facilities." In New Britain the Japanese are still 800 miles from Australia. Indeed some of their conquests in the Dutch islands may be closer. But the point is that at their recent pace of leapfrogging advance, neither Darwin nor the supply line from America can long enjoy much freedom.

America's position would be comparable if the Nazis had bases in Newfoundland or Bermuda. There will be, both in America and in Britain, a warm response to Australia's cry for help. For in Libya, in Greece, in Crete, and in Malaya, gallant Australians have fought far from home on the front lines of freedom. Even New Zealand, which has made much the same kind of contribution, and which, like Australia, seemed most remote from war theaters, must now feel undefended.

Still, had not the democracies suffered so much from the unexpected, it would hardly seem necessary to think of an early Japanese attack in force on Australasia. Japan's line, while shorter than the supply route from America and bridged with islands, is getting very long. The Dutch have not been removed from the path. Probably the most that Japan can do for the present is to interfere with the supplying and organizing of bases for the necessary counterattacks in the China Sea. Reports from Singapore and the Dutch islands indicate that the balance of air power is shifting in spots. This first seizure of Australian territory should galvanize efforts to speed that movement.

Labor's 'War of Maneuver'

Peace conferences take as much strategy as war. The United States has a glimpse of this fact in the maneuvers taking place over a possible rapprochement between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Just at the moment, the principal object on one side of the operations seems to be to "take the play away from John L. Lewis." President Roosevelt apparently is assisting in this by his reported proposal to leaders of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. that they declare a truce for the duration of the war and name a joint committee to settle differences that might arise.

Such a truce would be much more feasible than an actual merger between the two large labor organizations. Reintegration of the two official groups would require long and delicate diplomacy unless accomplished by a sudden prearranged coup. Suspicion arose that Mr. Lewis had something of this sort in view in his advocacy of an "accouplement" through the standing peace committees.

Plainly the request was of a kind to help redeem Mr. Lewis in the eyes of labor and the public. Labor peace is very much to be desired. By removing his own opposition to unity, Mr. Lewis has taken a large obstacle out of the path. An interesting effect of the move, however, has been to show how deep is the break between him and Philip Murray. It is clear now that any action the latter takes as president of C. I. O. will be independent of Mr. Lewis.

But any tactics labor leaders may now adopt will almost necessarily lead toward reduced intramural hostilities, for that is the course impelled by labor sentiment. It would seem, in fact, that a truce if not unification could come without requiring the services of the President of the United States as a constant intermediary. The interest of Mr. Roosevelt in such a peace is understandable, but is it not possible for the unions to find a mediator without the Commander in Chief thus dividing his time?

Another advantage of substituting cutter and bobsled for motorcar and truck would be the saving of millions in snow-removal costs.

A One-Man Stand

Argentina's Dr. Castillo apparently has no qualms about setting himself up as one man against a hemisphere. His ability to choose his own course and stick to it, even against the wishes of a majority of his countrymen, results from a situation in which he does not have to ask the Argentine legislature what it thinks of his actions.

Even in Buenos Aires considerable surprise is reported over the Acting President's stand. And for Argentine adherents of the anti-Axis front, as for others, that stand has unpleasant aspects. The Argentine Congress will not meet again until May. In March congressional elections are to take place. There is more than a possibility that a grateful Axis will use all its influence, through commercial and social ties with prominent Argentinians, and through expenditure of large sums of money, to aid the election of legislators favorable to Dr. Castillo.

Meanwhile, the Nazi press is making the most of Senator Connally's untactful references to Dr. Castillo, to intensify personal feelings in a situation where these can play so important a part.

Raising Public Servants' Pay

The issue of salary increases for public employees promises to figure prominently in local politics in many States. With local taxes already high and the taxpayer facing unprecedented new burdens the public should be considered as well as public servants.

The matter came to a climax in Detroit where a strike by the City Employees' Union, which sought a 15 per cent wage increase, was narrowly averted.

A chorus of echoes has followed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's advocacy of pay raises for Massachusetts State employees. A bill proposing a 20 per cent blanket boost for all State employees has been filed. In Boston, the City Council has gone on record, without inquiring into figures on living costs, for a municipal pay raise.

Salary increases for public employees may definitely become necessary because of higher living costs. They may already be imperatively humane for low-salaried workers. But in considering blanket increases, it must be recognized that many non-public employees are now being forced to accept substantial curtailments in buying power because of rising prices and, even more, because of rising taxation. This war's sacrifices should be borne by everyone, including public employees.

Even when granted, wartime public pay raises should be related to the cost of living and therefore should be on a temporary basis. They can be given as extra bonuses or for one year at a time. Unless it is made crystal clear that such increases are temporary, officials may find it politically impossible after the war to scale down personnel costs to a reasonable level.

Rumble Seat—With Parachute

Harry P. Trusty is an inventor who evidently believes that fresh air is good for people. Years ago, then a resident of Caribou, Maine, he invented the automobile rumble seat. He doesn't consider that very important now, and some people who have ridden in rumble seats would just as soon let the subject rest, too.

But now Mr. Trusty, having meanwhile invented a doughnut machine, a motor compression gauge, a paper box machine, and a number of printing presses, has transferred his residence to California and his attentions to people who ride in airplanes. He is reported to have perfected a device for getting the occupants of an airplane out into the open air in case of an emergency.

The seats in the plane are attached to a kind of conveyor belt, which the pilot can set in motion by starting a small motor. The passenger, strapped in his seat, has no responsibility and no choice about the matter. When his part of the belt comes to the door, he and the seat are dropped out into the air—with a self-opening parachute attached.

The parachute is an interesting refinement that has been added since the days of the rumble seat. In some cases the inclusion of one of these gadgets would have made the rumble seat more attractive. Mr. Trusty might yet return his attention to the passenger automobile. The conveyor belt idea sounds positively intriguing in connection with the back-seat driver problem. And there are some bus drivers who plainly would welcome a mechanism for enabling them to drop off portly passengers at the proper stops without making the stops.

Our Readers Say—

Grant Favored an International Congress

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the light of Mr. Churchill's address to Congress perhaps the following item may be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

The item is extracted from a book entitled, "Around the World with Grant," by John Russell Young, which was published in 1880, and the statement was made by General Grant in an address he gave in Birmingham during his tour of this country:

> Though I have followed a military life the better part of my years, there never was a day of my life when I was not in favor of peace on any terms that were honorable. It has been my misfortune to be engaged in more battles than any other General on the other side of the Atlantic; but there never was a time during my command when I would not have gladly chosen some settlement by reason rather than by the sword; and nothing would afford me greater happiness than to know, as I believe will be the case, that, at some future day, the nations of the earth will agree upon some sort of congress which will take cognizance of international questions of difficulty, and whose decisions will be as binding as the decision of our Supreme Court is binding on us.

Birmingham, Eng. T. IVAN LARDGE

For More Than Military Victory

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently one glimpsed evidences of a shift of emphasis in the British and American war effort, an aiming at more than the annihilation of Hitler, a determination to establish a world climate in which Hitlerism will not spawn. The Churchill-Roosevelt eight-point program was a step in this direction.

Another step we may discern is the proposal for a conference of nations, to convene now instead of after the war, to frame a code of political and economic conduct under which the postwar world may live in safety. This step may well prove one of progress should the delegates to the conference, shunning all counsels of vengeance, offer the benefits of this code to all peoples willing to abide by its rules, regardless of the stand of their governments in the present struggle. Contemplation by the Germans of this fair prospect, awaiting them from the moment they throw out Hitler, could not fail to encourage anti-Nazi feeling within Germany and stimulate revolt in subjugated lands.

With the announcement of this far-sighted formula, democracy would cease to aim at the mere frustration of a madman's dream of world domination. As its goal of victory it would look to a world order so sane and just that future Hitlers could not find a following. Democracy's armed forces, forsaking their present dogged back-to-the-wall spirit, would acquire the zeal and striking power of crusaders. HARRY STARK

Augusta, Ga.

Thirteen Rents a Year?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An inquirer in a recent issue asks: Why not a twenty-eight-day month or thirteen months in the year?

That would be an ideal division of the year from many points of view, but the chief reason no such change is likely to take place is that so many transactions of all kinds are based on the twelve-month basis. Think of how many rents, and how many salaries, and how many monthly payments of all kinds are figured on the monthly period of twelve months to the year.

The receiver of rent money and salary money and monthly payment money would like, in many cases, to make the change but the payers might object strenuously.

Los Angeles WILL D. CANDEE

Gaelic Instruction in Eire

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hope you will allow an Irishwoman to make a comment on the attack on the teaching of Irish in Ireland, made in Sydney A. Clark's article, "Limerick, the Heartbeat of Eire," which I saw only a few days ago.

In it Mr. Clark quotes a Mr. Melody of Limerick, as declaring that "the free national schools are required to give all instruction in Gaelic." This is quite inaccurate. The rule is that instruction is only given in Gaelic when teacher and pupils have sufficient knowledge of the language to teach and learn easily through it. Where this stage has not been reached, teaching is done through English.

The same Mr. Melody's quoted statement that no one who speaks good Irish can speak any other language properly, is nothing but a joke. Irish has no such occult properties; it is a language, like other languages, and has no warping effect on either the tongue or the mind. Neither is it yet a "lost language." ROSAMOND JACOB

Dublin, Eire

Hoarding Brings Higher Prices

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the most important questions of the day is the one of food hoarding.

Is hoarding in line with the Golden Rule? If we are our brother's keeper, shouldn't we divide with him? Hoarders bring upon themselves and others that which they most fear, higher prices, by robbing the market of present-day supply. A. D.

Oak Park, Ill.

Director of Dance Society

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

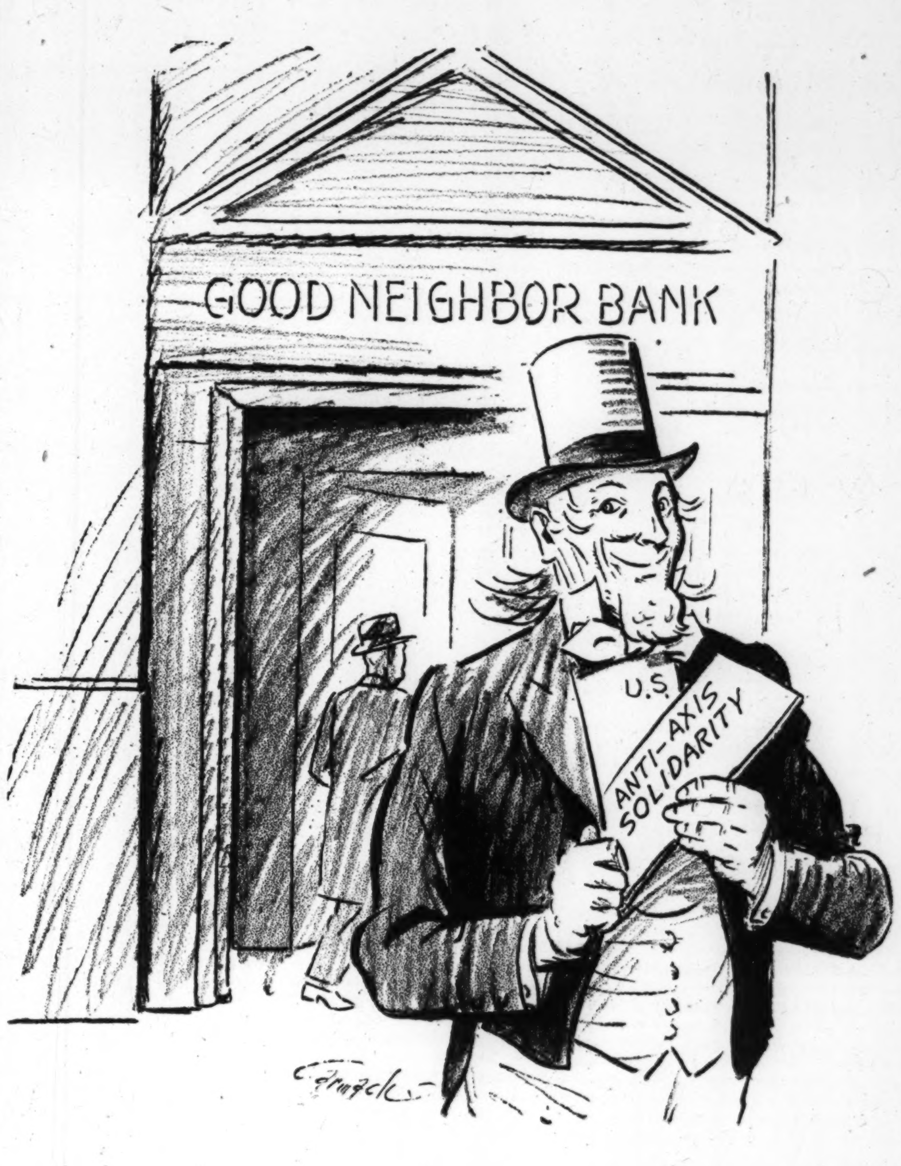
I was most interested in your article "Canadian Soldiers Teaching English Dances to English," but wish to point out an error which may create confusion in the minds of our many friends and members in America. Mr. Douglas Kennedy is Honorary Director of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, not Dr. R. Kenworthy Schofield who directed the Cambridge Summer School and is a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Douglas Kennedy (now Flying Officer, R. A. F., V. R.) is well known to dance circles in America where he completed a lecture tour in the spring of 1938.

MARJORIE KAHN,
Organizing Secretary, The English Folk Dance and Song Society, London

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Big Dividend



An American in England

British Women Doing a Great Job

LONDON

My dear R———

I want to tell you about a friend whose story illustrates what is happening to so many women in England now. Mrs. R., or the Hon. Mrs. R.—before her marriage she was a peeress of England—drove an ambulance through the worst of the blitzes of the East End of London in September and December, 1940, and May, 1941, and she drove in Swansea during the terrific battering it received in March. She has seen about all there is to see.

She moves in a circle open to very few. Among her close friends are several members of the War Cabinet. If there is any woman in the country who could have had a comfortable, agreeable post in which to perform a national duty, it would be Mrs. R.

Last week when I called to take luncheon her concierge told me she had gone down to her cottage in Surrey, and gave me the number which I called. She was sorry but she could not come up to London—could I come down to Surrey on Sunday for lunch? "You see," she said, "I'm working in a machine shop down here from 1 until 9:30 every evening and it breaks up my day!"

* * *

Naturally I went down and lunched pleasantly enough. It is a charming small place in the heart of that lovely country. She explained that she had just been trained to run a lathe. Her companions were mostly the girls of the factory plus recruits from among the hundreds of thousands of shop girls, school girls and ladies of leisure who are going into national service. I asked her if she enjoyed that work. She replied that she did—very much; it was an experience she would not have missed. She never had seen life quite this way and she was stimulated and encouraged by contact with all of these factory girls and the way they pitched into their jobs and their keenness.

Another friend, also very well known in London, is currently one of the mainsprings of one of the leading Anglo-American organizations seeking to bring to the British public the American point of view and to our people the British aims in the war. Doing it splendidly, too.

Recently she was offered two new jobs. One was to enter into a semi-official position where her charm and esprit would have been very useful. I do not know the exact nature of the position but it would have brought her into direct contact with British and foreign statesmen, distinguished visitors—a unique opportunity for a person who cares to rub elbows with fame.

The other request was to open a hostel for soldiers and officers on leave or passing through London—where they could have a bed for a shilling and reasonable meals—a comfortable atmosphere evenings for the soldier who has no home in London. She must locate the house and equip thus, a hostel with 200 beds, curtains, furniture, carpets, kitchen equipment, the thousand necessary things. She must supervise the marketing and a staff of twenty-five persons. She probably would not get home before 10 o'clock at night for the next eight months. There was no salary—well, there was, but she would not take it.

This letter would have no point if I had to explain which of those choices she decided upon. And there is no woman in London who could run that hostel as well and keep the spirits of its guests as high. She knows, and I do, that the soldier on leave, away from home, can be frightfully lonely and unhappy.

* * *

These are two cases which vividly illustrate the voluntary spirit of English women. But it does not stop there.

The reservoir of manpower of this country, through voluntary service and conscription has been practically exhausted. Hundreds of thousands of girls and young women have likewise volunteered. And now conscription of women is in full swing. From the shops, department stores, offices, girls are called out for national service. As far as possible they are given their choice of work—but often not.

The proportion of girls and young women in uniform is astonishingly high. Dark blue, khaki, powder blue of the R. A. F.—there is a feminine counterpart for every male uniform—and from my contacts—I can assure you the young women in uniform are as keen and as much on their toes as the men.

Well, that is total war—and it is what you come to when your national back is against the wall and have the wholehearted strength of your convictions. I wonder if there is a mere handful of people in America who can visualize our country having to take such measures. I believe I can—and it might be good for us.

England, by the way, has made this year less than 400 pleasure cars, all for export.

And it is very heartening to note the modest little announcements scattered around these advertisements, telling us how completely and patriotically these leaders of industry are "playing their part."

From here it seems to me that American labor is not *all* to blame for the sins laid at its doorstep. Still, it is comforting to realize that so many of our industrial giants are really putting their backs into the national effort, thus making up to some extent for the hours lost in labor strikes. W.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prayer at the Lathe

Sixteen young precision toolmakers in one of the countless shadow factories of Los Angeles' aircraft industry daily pray that the work of their hands will "Keep 'em flying."

They kneel at 7:45 a. m. before the glistening, silent machines of the Severance Tool Company, 3844 South Santa Fe Avenue, and with heads bowed join with the company's manager, John A. Wright, in offering their work and skill to God and their country. . . . "It is no mere wartime prayer service. It goes further back than this present emergency; back to 1931 when R. M. Severance, the company's president, began the practice with 300 employees in his main plant at Saginaw, Mich.," explained Wright, who outside his working hours is president of the California branch of the Gideon Society, distributor of Bibles to hotels and the Nation's armed forces.—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

The Wide Horizon

Rubber From the Laboratories

By W. Clifford Harvey

Thiokol . . . neoprene . . . buna . . . vinglite . . . koroseal . . . these could be words dropped from the pages of Arabian Nights. They can't be found in the dictionary. But they represent products with which American industry hopes to keep American motorcars rolling.

The names stand for patented synthetic rubbers already on American markets in a wide assortment of practical products. They will pace the Nation's recently announced $400,000,000 synthetic rubber expansion program seeking to make America eventually self-sufficient in a raw material which until last month it imported almost wholly from the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya.

It will take some time—one year, maybe two—to begin turning out enough synthetic rubber even to make a dent in the national demands. Normal peacetime requirements call for 600,000 tons of rubber. And the best the synthetic producers will be able to produce by the end of 1942 will be 70,000 tons. Meanwhile, the United States has a stockpile of approximately 510,000 tons of rubber, which is believed sufficient to supply military needs until synthetic and other sources can come into production.

* * *

During the last twenty years military experts, congressmen and industrialists such as Harvey Firestone, have insisted that America should grow its own rubber. Makers of synthetic materials, on the other hand, urged that rubber substitutes being produced chemically in their laboratories could be made to satisfy the United States's demands in time of national emergency.

The emergency has come. In place of an assumed security, motorists whose cars may have been necessary to their livelihood have found themselves facing a temporary ban and eventual rationing on the sale of tires. While it has been known that a principal military deficiency of the United States was rubber, and far-flung efforts have been launched to remedy this deficiency, the Americas have waited for the war emergency to stimulate action.

Although synthetic production plus the small rubber tonnage obtained from rubber trees in South America, the guayule plants of California and other isolated experiments will help to keep the military machine cushioned in rubber, the pinch will be intense for civilians if the East Indies shipping lanes are not opened by 1943. Hence, motorists may have to turn to reclaimed rubber.

There is said to be a stockpile of 500,000 tons of used rubber available and an equal amount could probably be reclaimed in 1943. But reclaimed rubber is not safe at high motor speeds and it wears out rapidly.

The second World War, it appears, may cause synthetic rubber manufacture to bound into the category of a $1,000,000,000 industry.

* * *

Whether the United States will go permanently into the production of its own raw rubber will depend largely upon how cheaply it can produce synthetic materials like du Pont's "neoprene," which now costs more than crude rubber but is applicable for widely varied products.

"Thiokol" is made partly from sulphur and natural gas by the Thiokol Company. Union Carbide's "vinglite" and Goodrich's "koroseal" are produced from acetylene and can replace rubber in only limited fields, but in these fields the synthetic materials are better than rubber. "Buna" is produced from petroleum and forms the basis of Germany's independence of outside rubber supplies. Only last June the Goodrich Company started work on a $325,000 synthetic rubber plant at Niagara Falls and the United States Rubber Company started one of four new plants at Naugatuck, Conn.

The guayule shrub, found wild in northern Mexico and Texas, produced 1,247,000 pounds of rubber in 1941 under domestic cultivation in California, where a $2,000,000 plant has been built by the American Rubber Products Company. The Federal Government has been experimenting eight years with this shrub.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, points out that not until some time next year can synthetic production be made to reach 100,000 tons. Making synthetic rubbers useful to industry requires not only plants for producing rubber but plants for making the auxiliary chemicals such as chlorine gas (already on the shortage list) and plants for processing chemicals. In other words the facilities for producing 400,000 tons of synthetic rubbers cannot be in place before the middle of 1943.

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